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CATALOGUE

OF

INDIAN COINS

IN THE

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THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

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THE COINS

OF THE

MUHAMMADAN STATES OF INDIA

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM.

BY

STANLEY LANE-POOLE,

B.A., OXON., M.R.A.S.

EDITED BY

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Kings of Bengal, Jaunpúr, Gujarát, and the other Muhammadan States that arose, for the most part, on the decay of the power of Dehlí under the successors of Muhammad Ibn Taghlak, and generally came to an end in the struggles that resulted in the empire of Akbar.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons and places in this volume is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years of the Hijrah and of the Christian Era has been added with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

Typical specimens are figured in the twelve plates, which

are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, and I have carefully revised it throughout, save in the case of the Nágarí inscriptions, which have been collated by Mr. Gardner.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

An Indian historian records that Muhammad Ibn Taghlak reigned over Hindustán, Gujarát, Málwah, the Mahratta country, Telingana, Kampila, Dwára-Samundra, Ma'bar, Lakhnautí, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, and Tirhút. When the emperor Bábar arrived in India, two centuries later, he found, as he states in his Memoirs, five Muhammadan and two Hindú dynasties contending over the fragments of that vast empire. The five Muslim powers were the Afghans of Dehlí, the kings of Gujarát and Málwah, Nasrat Sháh of Bengal, and the Bahmanís of the Dekhan; while the Hindú princes were the Rájah of Bíjánagar, and the Ráná Sanka of Chitor. It is with the coinages of the Muhammadan dynasties that thus arose on the decay of the empire of Muhammad ibn Taghlak that the present volume is concerned. It includes the coinage of all the Muhammadan dynasties that became independent during the domination of the Sultáns of Dehlí, and came to an end either at the hands of those Sultáns, or more generally in the great consolidation of India under Akbar. Thus the early rulers of Sind, Kubáchah and the like, are included, as being contemporary with the Dehlí sovereigns; but the major part of the volume is occupied with those dynasties which arose in the feebleness of Dehlí about the middle of the 14th century of our Era, and terminated, either under Shér Sháh or Akbar, in the 16th century.

A table of these dynasties is given on the following page. It will be seen that the number of important dynasties in the period referred to is thirteen :—

In Hindústán—

1. Kings of Mewár, A.H. 674—934.
2. Kings of Gujarát, 778—980.
3. Kings of Jaunpúr, 796—879.
4. Kings of Málwah, 804—937.
5. Governors and Kings of Bengal, 599—984.
6. Kings of Kashmír, 735—995.

In the Dekhán—

7. Bahmaní Kings of Kulbarga, 748—932.
8. 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, 895—1071.
9. Nizám-Sháhís of Ahmadnagar, 896—1016.
10. Kutb-Sháhís of Golconda, 919—1082.
11. Isma'íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, 894—976.
12. Baríd-Sháhís of Bídar, 898—1080.
13. Farúkí kings of Kandaish, 782—799.

Of the first seven of these dynasties, the British Museum possesses numerous coins: of the last six, only a few specimens of the Golconda coinage, and the imitations of the old Lár hook-money which the 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjapúr stamped with their titles.

I. BENGAL.

The issues of the *Bengal* governors and kings come first, as being at once the earliest and the most numerous and important of these several series.

The chronology of the governors and independent kings of Bengal offers many difficulties. The history of the rulers of Dehlí is recorded by several annalists, who, if they do not always agree in their statements, and do not always give all the information we require, yet present on the whole a detailed and fairly accurate account of the dynasties whose annals the

preserve. But for the history of the Bengal kingdom we have only secondary sources and incidental remarks. "Nizám-ad-dín Ahmad, who served Akbar as Bakshí, the friend and protector of the historian Badáóní, is the first writer that gives, in his *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*, which were completed in 1590, a short connected account of the independent kings of Bengal from 1338 to 1538. For the time between 1203 and 1338 we depend on incidental remarks made by Dehlí writers, as *Minháj-i-Siráj*, Báraní, and Afíf. Ferishtah, who flourished in the beginning of the 17th century, has a chapter on the same period as Nizám: but, though he gives a little more, it seems that he used the same at present unknown source as the author of the *Tabakát-i-Akbarí*. But there can be no doubt that this source was a work defective in chronology and meagre in details. Ferishtah also cites a historical composition by one Hájjí Muhammad of Kandahár, of which no copy is at present known to exist. The latest writer on Bengal history is Ghulám Husain of Zaidpúr, poetically styled Salím, who composed his *Riyáz-as-Salátín*, or the "Gardens of Kings," at the request of Mr. George Udney of Máldah. This work, the title of which contains in the numerical value of the letters the date of its completion (A.H. 1202 or A.D. 1787-8) is rare, but is much prized as being the fullest account in Persian of the Muhammadan history of Bengal, which the author brings down to his own time. From a comparison of his work with that of Ferishtah it is evident that for the early portion he has used books which are likewise unknown at present, and it is unfortunate that his preface gives no information on this point. His additional source, it is true, cannot have been a work of considerable size: yet he gives valuable dates, which are often confirmed by collateral evidence."

The series of essays,* from which the foregoing account of

* *Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal (Muhammadan period)*, by H. Blochmann, M.A., Calcutta Madrasah: in the *Journal of the Asiatic*

the historical materials for the chronology of the kings of Bengal is taken, supplies the best corrective to the meagre and contradictory data of the histories. The late Dr. Blochmann was a keen collector of inscriptions, and the manner in which he has brought the evidence of mural and numismatic records to bear upon many obscure points in Bengal chronology is masterly. Now and then we may be compelled to differ from his readings of the coins, but it is seldom indeed that we shall have reason to differ from his historical conclusions. A comparison of the following table of the ascertained dates of the various rulers of Bengal, derived from inscriptions and coins, (which is compiled from Dr. Blochmann's papers, with a few additions from the British Museum and other cabinets,) will show how faulty is the dynastic list given in Marsden's (original) *Numismata Orientalia*, which has hitherto been the standard authority, and which was even adopted in so careful a work as Mr. Thomas's edition of Prinsep's *Useful Tables*.

It is not necessary to begin the table with the earliest names in the list of Bengal governors, for up to the time of the Balbaní Kai-Káús we are almost wholly dependent upon the notices of the historians, and principally of Ibn-Batútah; whose statements, however, when at a later period they can be tested by coins and inscriptions, prove much more trustworthy than those of other narrators of Bengal events. Coins of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, of A.H. 616, 617, and 620 exist, and then ensues a long interval till the time of Fíróz Sháh I. The only inscription previous to the time of Kai-Káús noticed by Dr. Blochmann is one of Tughril of A.H. 640.

Society of Bengal, vol. xlii. pp. 209—310; xliii. pp. 280—309; xliv. pp. 275—306.

On a new King of Bengal, by the same. *Ibid.*, vol. xli. pp. 331—340.

GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Governor or King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Kai Káús	691, 693, 695, 696	697	691—*c.* 700
Fíróz	702, 706, 715, [722?]	709, 713, 715	*c.* 700—718
Bughrah, or Baghdah	718		West Bengal, 718
Bahádur	711, 712, 720, 721, 722		East Bengal, 711
			All Bengal, *c.* 719—723

DIVIDED GOVERNMENT.

Lakhnautí.			
Násir-ad-dín . . .			723—726
Kadar Khán . . .			726—740
East Bengal.			
Bahádur, restored (with Bahrám)	728, 730		725—731
Bahrám, alone . .			731—739
Sátgáon.			
A'zam-al-mulk . .			724—740

INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

East Bengal.			
Mubárak	739, 741—750		739—750
Ikhtiyár-ad-dín . .	753		750—753
West Bengal.			
'Alí	742, 744, 745, 746		740—746

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Ilyás (*West Bengal*, contending with and succeeding 'Alí) .	740, 744, 746–758		740—759
(*East Bengal*, succeeding Ikhtiyár-ad-dín)	753—758		753—759
Sikandar	As Prince, 750-54 As Sultán, 759-61, 763-66, 770-73, 776, 779-92	770	759–792
A'zam	[Rebel 772, 775, 776?]* Sultán, 790—799		792—799
Hamzah	799, [80]4		799–809
Shams-ad-din . . .			809—812

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

Rájah Káns Báyazíd . .	812, 815, 816		812—817
Muhammad . . .	818–824, 826, 827, 831, 834		817—835
Ahmad	836		835–846

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH RESTORED.

Mahmúd I.	846, 852, 858, 859, 861—863	859, 861—863	846–864
Bárbak	873	860 (as ملك only); 865, 868, 876, 878?	864—879
Yúsuf	883, 884	879? 882, 884, 885	879—886
Sikandar II. (2½ days)			886
Fath	886	886—889, 892	886—892

* The سبعين on the coins of A'zam Sháh is easily confounded with تسعين, and it is not safe to accept the dates 772—776 without examining the coins. No specimen in the British Museum gives any date before 790.

HABSHÍ KINGS.

King.	Coin Dates.	Inscription Dates.	Probable Reign.
Shábzádah Bárbak			892
Fíróz II.	893, 895	894	892—895
Mahmúd II. . . .	*x*		895—896
Muzaffar	896	896, 898	896—899

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

Husain	899, 900, 907, 912, 913, 914, 919	899, 900, 903, 906,907—911, 914—916,918, 919, 922, 923, 925	899—925
Nasrat	[922?] 925, 927, 930	929, 930, 933, 935—938	925—939
Fíróz III. . . .	939	939	939
Mahmúd III. . .	933, 934, 939, 943	941	(Partial) 933—939 (King) 939—944

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

Muhammad Súr. .	962		960—962
Bahádur II.	965, 966, 967, 968	964	962—968
Jalál		(Rebel) 960	968—971
A son			971

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

Sulaimán		976, 977	971—980
Báyazíd II. . . .			980
Dáúd			980—984

The foregoing table of the lapidary and numismatic evidence for the dates of the kings of Bengal establishes most of the chronology within very narrow limits of error. Although cases are known of coin-dates which cannot be reconciled with established facts of history, and notably instances of misleading posthumous issues, the presumption is always in favour of numismatic evidence. There is seldom a motive for falsifying the date of a coin, and the name of a king who existed only in the future would not lead to the acceptance of a coin in the market. Coins as against MSS. may perhaps always be trusted; and when, as in the present case, they are uniformly confirmed by the mural inscriptions of the rulers, which can hardly be accused of false dates, the combined numismatic and mural evidence is overwhelming. There are, however, some points of obscurity even in the detailed records thus supplied. An examination of the ascertained coin-dates shows that in several instances two kings were issuing coins at the same time, though no such parallelism is observable in the inscriptions. Examples of this coincidence in dates are seen in the contemporary issues of 'Alí and Ilyás Sháhs on the one hand, and Mubárak Sháh on the other. Here the mints recorded on the coins show that the cause of this apparent overlapping of dates was the division of the government of Bengal into the two rival sovereignties of Eastern and Western Bengal, in the former of which Mubárak Sháh seems to have held sway, while 'Alí and Ilyás held the west, until the latter united both divisions in 753. Sikandar Sháh, again, issued coins in 750=754, during his father Ilyás's life; and A'zam Sháh, who is known to have been in continual rebellion against his father Sikandar, is said to have issued numerous coins in his own name during a great part of the latter's reign: but here it must be repeated that it is difficult to distinguish between سبعين and تسعين on

the badly executed coins of Bengal, and no example in the British Museum can be definitely attributed to any of the seventies.

After the death of A'zam Sháh in 799, or rather after the last known issue of coins in his name in that year, there follows a somewhat uncertain period in Bengal chronology. Coins of his son Hamzah give the date 799 and also the unit 4, which may indeed stand for 804, as Dr. Blochmann assumed, but might equally well be another example of contemporaneous issues, (of which we have seen so many instances,) and have been struck in 794. The *Riyáz* says that A'zam Sháh reigned sixteen years, five months, and three days. If this be taken from the last coin date of Sikandar Sháh, 792, we have A'zam Sháh reigning till 808 or 809. A coin bearing his name, which Dr. Blochmann assumed to be a posthumous issue, has the date 812. Except that this gives an abnormally long reign to A'zam Sháh, there is no reason for treating it as posthumous. He might have struck coins during forty years, from 772 to 812. Still the long break in his coinage between 779 and 812 is suspicious, when we note the regularity of his issues from 790 to 799; and the 799 coin of Hamzah, if it be not a contemporaneous issue, is also in the way of so long a reign. It is of course possible that A'zam Sháh continued to reign till 812, and that his son Hamzah struck the 799 contemporaneously with him, and the *xx*4 coin in 814, contemporaneously with the issues of Báyazíd Sháh, which range from 812 to 816; but all that can be safely advanced is that some time between 799 and 812 A'zam Sháh died, Hamzah reigned (ten or three years, according to different historians), and Shams-ad-dín, son of Hamzah, sat on the throne for some months over three years. All these statements in the histories about the length of reigns, however, must be

treated with reserve, inasmuch as they are frequently discrepant, and the authority that gives the length of Shams-ad-dín's reign says that he died in the impossible year 783. It should be added that Dr. Blochmann's assumption of the posthumous character of the A'zam Sháh coin of 812 is supported by the fact that such coins are common in the Dehlí kingdom at this time, when India was in a state of great confusion in consequence of Tímúr's invasion. If we base our chronology on the 799 coin of Hamzah, we must suppose A'zam Sháh to have died in 799; and allowing Hamzah to have reigned ten years, 799—809, we shall have room for Shams-ad-dín's supposed three years' reign before Báyazíd's coin of 812.

With Rájah Káns, zamíndár of Bhatúriah, who is stated to have dethroned and killed Shams-ad-dín, we come upon another difficulty. He was a Hindú: and this disposes of the hypothesis that the coins bearing the name of Báyazíd Sháh, which coincide with the dates at which Káns may be supposed to have reigned, were his issues under a new throne-name, for they contain Muhammadan formulas which could not have been adopted by a Hindú. Nor is it likely that a Rájah whom the historians report to have been all powerful would have suffered a rival to strike coins in his neighbourhood. We must therefore agree with Dr. Blochmann in assuming that Báyazíd Sháh was a puppet king set up by the great Rájah. The last date on the coins of Báyazíd Sháh is 816; the first coin of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh, the converted son of Rájah Káns, bears the date 818; so there is not much room left for error in the succession. After this, the dates become more satisfactory. Muhammad Sháh's 834 coin and his son Ahmad's issue of 836 leave little scope for mistakes; and though the histories say that Ahmad reigned

sixteen or eighteen years, which would bring him into the ascertained dates of Mahmúd Sháh I., there is no reason for supposing that the annalists, who have so often been proved wrong, should be right in this instance.

The coins and inscriptions fill up the dates of the restored House of Ilyás Sháh satisfactorily. One inscription of Bárbak Sháh is indeed dated within Mahmúd's reign, but, as he is styled Malik and not Sultán, it is clearly no assertion of independence. Sikandar Sháh II. is recorded to have sat on the throne for but a day or two, so it is not surprising that there should be no monuments of his ephemeral rule.

The Abyssinian or Habshí House (derived from the Abyssinian guard imported by Bárbak Sháh), with the exception of the first ruler, the eunuch Sultán Sháhzádah Bárbak, is also satisfactory in its numismatic and lapidary data, with the exception that the brief reign of Mahmúd Sháh II. is imperfectly represented. As, however, the last date of his predecessor Fíróz Sháh II. is 895, and the first of his successor Muzaffar Sháh is 896, there can be but a small margin for error.

The monuments of the Husainí dynasty are numerous, and provide all the necessary chronological data, with the exception of the year of accession of Nasrat Sháh. The historians, who generally call this king Nasíb Sháh, give as usual various periods of duration to his reign, from eleven to sixteen years. The dates on the coins of Nasrat Sháh are peculiarly liable to misreading. In Dr. Blochmann's engraved examples I read certainly 925 where he reads 924, and what he reads 923 I can only make 932. One coin described by Dr. Blochmann has the date 922 : but it may possibly be really 932, as the ٢ and ٣ are often difficult to distinguish on these ill-executed coins. Disregarding this piece, the earliest coins of Nasrat Sháh in the British Museum and in Dr. Blochmann's papers are dated

925; and the latest inscription of Husain Sháh bears the same date. It seems reasonable, therefore, to assume that this year marks the decease of Husain and the succession of Nasrat Sháh. Dr. Blochmann, basing his opinion on the statements of historians that Husain died in 927, inclines to that date or 929 for the accession of Nasrat; but the testimony of the historians is so generally untrustworthy in Bengal affairs, that it may safely be set aside in this instance. Provisionally, and in the absence of later dates of Husain Sháh, the accession of Nasrat Sháh may be placed in the year 925. The evidence of coins and inscriptions shows that he did not reign beyond 939, when the accession of Fíróz Sháh III. is definitely established. The coins of Mahmúd III. begin, in the British Museum, at the year 933, when Nasrat Sháh was still reigning. This is only another instance of the existence of two or more contemporary sovereigns in Bengal. Ferishtah says that Nasrat (or as he calls him Nasíb) Sháh died in 943 (which is clearly a mistake), and was succeeded by "Mahmúd, a Bengálí nobleman;" and the *Riyáz-es-Salátín* states that when Fíróz (III.) had reigned three(?) years, "Sultán Mahmúd of Bengal, one of the eighteen sons of Husain Sháh, who had been raised by Nasrat Sháh to the position of an Amír, and who during the life of Nasrat Sháh had been treated as such, found an opportunity and killed Fíróz Sháh, and ascended the throne of royalty among the heirs of his father."* This seems to indicate that Mahmúd enjoyed some sort of authority during the reign of Nasrat Sháh; and the coins of 933 are probably the symbols of such authority. His real reign began in 939; but his partial sovereignty may be dated from 933.

With respect to the Afghán period, *i.e.* that following Shér Sháh's conquest of Bengal in 944, reference must in the

* Blochmann, J. B. A. S., xli., p. 339.

first place be made to the Catalogue of *the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, p. 105 ff., where the Bengal issues of Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh will be found described. Of the minor rulers of Bengal belonging to this race, the present volume contains a dated specimen of Muhammad Súr, of 962, apparently struck at Arakan and four dated coins of Bahádur Sháh, ranging from 965 to 967, and thus confirming the statements of the historians. The coins of Dáúd Sháh of the Karáráni dynasty unfortunately offer no date.

The following chronological table, abridged from Dr. Blochmann's third paper, will be useful in studying this complicated period :—

944 Conquest of Bengal by Shér Sháh's generals.

941-46 Humáyún in Gaur at intervals.

946 Humáyún defeated by Shér Sháh at the battle of Chaunsa.

„ Khizr Khán appointed govenor of Bengal by Shér Sháh : deposed 948.

952 Islám Sháh succeeds on death of Shér Sháh.
Muhammad Khán Súr appointed governor of Bengal.

960 Muhammad 'Ádil Sháh succeeds at death of Islám Sháh.

„ Muhammad Súr rebels, and proclaims himself king of Bengal, under the title of Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Ghází Sháh ; and invades Jaunpúr.

962 Bahádur Sháh succeeds on death of Muhammad Súr, his father.

964 Muhammad 'Ádil defeated and killed by Bahádur Sháh.

968 Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh succeeds on death of his brother Bahádur.

971 Jalál Sháh dies, and is succeeded by a son (name unknown), who is killed, and the sovereignty is usurped by one Ghiyás-ad-díu.

971-80 Sulaimán Khán Karárání rules Bengal and Bihár, and appoints his brother Táj Khán as governor of Bengal 971-2.

980 Báyazíd II. succeeds his father Sulaimán.

„ Dáúd Sháh, son of Sulaimán, succeeds his brother.

982 Akbar conquers Bihár; Dáúd, defeated, acknowledges Akbar, and is appointed king of Orissa; but invades Bengal 983, and is defeated and beheaded in 984. Akbar supreme.

While the coins may almost be said to create the chronology of the rulers of Bengal, their bearing on geography is also important, for they preserve the names of many cities which have since disappeared. The geography of Bengal has been investigated with great learning and patience by the late Dr. Blochmann, and what is to be said here is mainly based upon his researches,* together with the dates supplied by Sir Henry Elliot's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, edited by Professor Dowson, and the works of Mr. Thomas, notably the *Initial Coinage of Bengal*. The original possessions of the Muhammadans in Bengal were confined within comparatively narrow limits. Muhammad Bakhtiyár conquered but a portion of the province, chiefly that part which lay around his capital Lakhnautí (Gaur). In the early part of the eighth century of the Hijrah (724,) under Tagḧlak Sháh, Sonárgáon and Sátgáon became seats of Muhammadan

* *Contributions to the Geography and History of Bengal* (Muhammadan Period). No. I. *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlii., pp. 209—310. No. II. *Id.*, xliii. pp. 280—309. No. III. *Id.*, xliv. pp. 275—306.

governors, and the name "Bangálah" was applied to the three divisions of Lakhnautí, Sonárgáon, and Sátgáon. Fírózábád, which is identified with Pandúah, north of Máldah, now became the capital of the triple province. In A.H. 850 Mahmúd Sháh transferred the seat of government back to Lakhnautí, which was now first called Gaur. Gaur remained the capital until Sulaimán Kárárání transferred the seal of authority to Tándah after the death of Táj Khán in 972, a change which is confirmed in an interesting manner by the coin no. 160.

The invaluable rent-roll of Todar Mall in 990 (1582) divides Bengal into nineteen Sirkárs and 682 Mahalls; and this division probably represents a system that had been established long before that date. The following is a list of the nineteen Sirkárs:—

A. *Sirkárs North and East of the Ganges.*

I. *S. Lakhnautí*, or Jannatábád, (66 mahalls,) extending from Taliárgarhi (Colgong) along the northern banks of the River Ganges, and including a few mahalls belonging to Bhágalpúr and Púrniah, and nearly all the Máldah district.

2. *S. Púrniah* (9)—the greater and chiefly westerly portion of the present district of Púrniah, as far as the R. Mahánanda.

3. *S. Tájpúr* (29)—Eastern Púrniah, E. of the R. Mahánanda, and Western Dínájpúr.

4. *S. Panjrah* (21)—the greater part of the Dínájpúr district.

5. *S. Ghorághát* (88)—portions of Dínájpúr, Rangpúr, and Bagurá (Boghrah) districts, as far as the R. Brahmaputra.

6. *S. Bárbakábád* (38)—from S. Lakhnautí along the R. Podda to Bagurá, comprising portions of Máldah, Dínájpúr, and a large part of Rájsháhí and Bagurá.

7. *S. Búzúhá* (32)—from S. 6 across the R. Brahmaputra into Silhat, comprising portions of Rájsháhí, Bagurá, Pabná,

Maimansingh, and reaching south a little beyond Dháká (Dacca).

8. S. *Silhat* (8)—adjacent to 7, chiefly E. of the R. Surmá.

9. *S. Sonárgáon* or Sunnárgáon (52)—both sides of the R. Megna and Brahmaputra, comprising part of Western Tiparah, Bhaluá, and Noákhálí.

10. *S. Chátgáon* or Chittagong (7).

B. *Sirkárs in the Delta of the Ganges.*

11. *S. Sátgáon* (53)—chiefly the modern district of the twenty-four parganahs to the R. Kabadak, Western Nadiyá, South-western Murshidábád, south to Hatiágarh below Diamond Harbour, including Calcutta, with some land between the R. Húglí and the Saraswati.

12. *S. Mahmúdábád* (88)—northern Nadiyá, northern Jesar (Jessore), and western Farídpúr.

13. *S. Khalífatábád* (35),—southern Jessore and western Bákirganj.

14. *S. Fathábád* (3)—a small portion of Jessore, almost all Farídpúr, southern Bákirganj, portions of Dháká, and islands at mouth of the R. Megna.

15. *S. Baklá* (4), or Isma'ílpúr, N.E. of 14, portions of the Bákirganj and Dháká districts.

C. *Sirkárs South of the Ganges and West of the Húglí.*

16. *S. Audambar,* or *Tándah* (52)—the greater part of Murshidábád district and portions of Bírbhúm.

17. *S. Sharífábád* (26)—south of 16, remainder of Bírbhúm, and a large portion of Bardwán district.

18. *S. Sulaimánábád* (31)—a few southern parganahs in Nadiyá, Bardwán, and the whole north of the Húglí district.

19. *S. Mudáran* (16)—extending in a semicircle from

Nágor in western Bírbhúm over Ráníganj along the Damúdar to above Bardwán, and thence over Khand Ghash, Jahánábad, Chandrakoná, to Mandalghát at the mouth of the R. Rúpnáráyan.*

The names of several of these Sirkárs are retained in the mints inscribed on the coinage. In one or two instances the mint may represent the Sirkár itself, and not any town particularly, but as a rule they stand for the towns from which the Sirkárs were named. The Bengal mints enumerated by Mr. Thomas were seven in number,—Lakhnautí, Fírózábád, Sátgáon, Sonárgáon, Mu'azzamábád, Shahr-i-Nau, Ghiyáspúr; to which Dr. Blochmann added Fathábád, Husainábád, Khalífatábád, Muzaffarábad; and these eleven I am able to increase to sixteen by the mints of Chátgáon, Mahmúdábád, Muhammadábád, Arakan (?), Tándah, and what I take to be Rhótaspúr, from coins in the British Museum. Two other names that occur on the coins are probably merely epithets applied to one or other of the preceding mints. Jannatábád, or "Paradise-town," is a name for Lakhnautí (Gaur); and in spite of Dr. Blochmann's assertion that Gaur was never called by this name till the time of Humáyún, the coins present several unmistakable examples of جنتاباد as early as the year 790. Nasratábád, again, seems to have been a new name for Husainábád. Indeed, although Dr. Blochmann says that Husainábád was probably near Gaur, (and also conjectures that Nasratábád was in the same neighbourhood, or perhaps was an epithet of Ghoraghát), I am by no means convinced that it was not merely a temporary epithet applied by Husain Sháh to his capital, Gaur, and that his son Nasrat Sháh followed his example by substi-

* H. Blochmann, *loc. cit.*, xlii. 215, *seqq.*

tuting his own name. On the same principle, Mahmúdábád and Muhammadábád (which is the true reading on Nos. 125 and 153, and not as Dr. Blochmann would have it, Mahmúdábád), may perhaps be only synonyms for other towns Fírózábád or Fathábád, or a quarter of Gaur, just as Shahr-i-Nau, or "New-town," is probably only the name of a new quarter, suburb, or palace at Gaur, though Col. Yule may be right in identifying it with De Conti's *Cernove* on the Ganges. Mahmúdábád, however, may perhaps be the Sirkár of that name, or may represent a capital of that Sirkár bearing the same name, the existence of which, however, is purely hypothetical. So too Nasratábád, Husainábád, and Shahr-i-Nau may be proved to have had separate sites, and not to be synonyms of other names. But in the absence of definite proof of such separate existence, it is best to treat them as the temporary nomenclature of the kings of Bengal, who were desirous of improving upon the names of their forefathers, or of perpetuating their own names in those of their capitals. The number of appellations given to Dehlí by its Sultáns forms an argument in favour of the latter hypothesis; and the history of the period supplies several examples of the sudden change of a city's name to gratify the whim of a prince: Fíróz III. changed Ekdálah into Azadpúr, and Pandúah into Fírózábád (Elliot, iii. 298). Moreover, the absence of the name of Gaur (Lakhnautí or Jannatábád) at this period from the coins seems to suggest that it was represented by some other name or names.

Setting aside therefore the probably synonymous mint-names Jannatábád, Husainábád, Nasratábád, Mahmúdábád, and Shahr-i-Nau, we have the following distinct mints:—*Lakhnautí* (Gaur), *Fírózábád* (Pandúah), *Sátgáon* (on the Saraswati, one mile from Húglí), *Sonárgáon* (on the Dalasari river, near Idrákpúr—thirteen miles east-south-east of Dhaka),

Mu'azzamábád, always styled *Iklím,* "district," (also called Mahmúdábád, extending from Menga River to Maimansingh, or possibly identical with Mu'azzampúr, in Sirkár Sonárgáon), *Ghiyáṣpúr* (near Gaur, one mile north-west of Máldah), *Fatḥábád* (Faríḍpúr), *Khalífatábád* (Bágharhát), *Muzaffarábád* (near Pandúah), and finally the four that I have been able to add from the British Museum coins—*Chátgáon, Rhotaspúr, Arakán,* and *Túndah.* Chatgáon, or Chittagong, was never thoroughly annexed till the time of Aurangzíb, but it was from time to time conquered and held for a brief space by the rulers of Bengal. It was thus possessed by Fakhr-ad-dín of Sonárgáon in 750: in 810 (1407) the king of Arakán and Chittagong was restored to his dominions by Bengal troops: Husain Sháh had a garrison there in 919 (1512). The three coins in the British Museum which bear unmistakably the name Chátgáon (impossible to confound with Sátgáon) are of Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad, who reigned from 817 to 834, and might have been issued during the period of probable dependence upon Bengal which followed the restoration of the King of Arakán. The next mint is less certain. Rhotas is far away from the ordinary mints of Bengal. South Bihár was indeed attached to Bengal from the time of Bakhtiyár's conquest to about A.H 730, when it was transferred to the kingdom of Dehlí. From 800 it belonged to Jaunpúr, till Buhlól Lódí annexed that kingdom. Husain Sháh of Bengal ruled Bihár about 908, then ceded it; but it was reconquered by his son Nasrat Sháh. At the date 827, when the coin no. 82 was struck, Rhotas must have belonged to Jaunpúr, unless it chanced to be temporarily captured by the ruler of Bengal, which, considering its remoteness, is very improbable. The name reads thus, روتصور, and it is not easy to see any better interpretation than روتصپور, Rhotaspúr, though it seems clear that the town is not the Rhotas or Rhotasgarh on the River Son.

This mint *Arakán*, ارکان, is apparently clear on No. 152, but I advance it with the utmost diffidence. It is indeed possible that the rulers of Bengal still maintained the occasional suzerainty over Arakán and Chittagong which Husain Sháh undoubtedly exercised; but it is just possible that the word is only a badly written سنارگانو, Sonárgáon. I cannot however find the necessary space between the first *alif* and the rim of the coin for the initial *sín* and *nún*, of which there is no trace. *Túndah*, تاندہ, is quite clear on the coins of Dáúd Sháh, and on one specimen the ت and ن are both accurately pointed.

Before concluding this notice of the Bengal mints, it should be stated that the earlier rulers of Dehlí issued coins in Bengal: Rizíyeh, for example, struck at Lakhnautí (see the Catalogue of the Coins of Dehlí). Muhammad ibn Taghlak also struck at Lakhnautí and Sátgáon; while Shér Sháh and Islám Sháh issued many coins in Bengal, and their mints include Sátgáon, and Sharífábád (the position of which is indicated in the list of Sirkárs, 17, though it may stand for the chief town in the Sirkár, perhaps Bharkhúndah). Shérgarh (which has been supposed to be on the western frontier near Ráníganj, or the small place near Rhotas) is stated by Dr. Blochmann to be, not a Bengal mint, but a name for Kanauj.*

Subjoined is a table illustrating the geographical extent of the Bengal dominion, by the mints occurring on the British Museum coins (augmented by those recorded by Mr. Thomas, in italics), and by the places where inscriptions of each king have been found, as described by Dr. Blochmann. Mr. Thomas's data are derived mainly from the celebrated find of 13,500 silver pieces in Kúch Bihár in 1863, which afforded an unrivalled opportunity for generalisation.

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* *Ubi supra*: xliv. 207. Cf. Badáóní, ii. 94.

Gov. or King.	A.H.	Mints on Coins in B.M.	Sites of Inscriptions.
Kai-Káús . . .	691—700	*Lakhnauti*	Kagol, Gangarámpúr.
Fíróz	700—718	Lakhnautí, *Sonárgáon*	Bihár, Tribeni (near Húglí).
Bahádur . . .	710—731	Lakhnautí, *Ghiyáspúr, Sonárgáon*	
Mubárak . . .	739—750	Sonárgáon	
Ghází	750—753	*Sonárgáon*	
'Alí	740—746	Firózábád	
Ilyás	740—759	Sonárgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Firózábád	
Sikandar . . .	759—792	Sátgáon, Shahr-i-nau, Firózábád, Mu'azzamábád, Sonárgáon	Dínájpúr, Hazrat Pandúah.
A'zam	792—799	Sátgáon, Firózábád, Jannatábád, Mu'azzamábád	
Hamzah . . .	799—809	Firózábád	
Báyazíd. . . .	812—817	Firózábád	
Muhammad . .	817—835	Firózábád, Rhotaspúr? Chátgáon	
Mahmúd I. . .	846—864	*Mahmúdábád*	Sátgáon, Dháká, Gaur, Máldah.
Bárbak	864—879		Dínájpúr, Mahígang, Gaur, Deotaláo.
Yúsuf	879—886	Sonárgáon	Panduah (Húglí). Hazrat Panduah, Gaur, Silhat, Dháká, Old Máldah.
Fath	886—892	Fathábád	Dháká, Dhámrái, Bikrampúr, Sonárgáon, Sátgáon.
Fíróz II. . . .	892—895	Fathábád, Mahmúdábád	Goámáltí (Gaur), Old Máldah, Shérpúr (Maimansingh).
Mahmúd II. . .	895—896		Gaur.
Muzaffar . . .	896—899		Gangarámpúr, H. Pandúah.
Husain	899—925	Husainábád, Fathábád, Muhammádábád	Munger, Machíain (near Dháká), West Dínájpúr, Bonhara (Bihár), Sáran, Cheran (Bihár), Silhat, Máldah, Sonárgáon, Bholáhát, Hazrat Pandúah, Gaur, Birbhúm, Dhámrái.
Nasrat	925—939	Husainábád. Nasratábád, Fathábád, *Khalífatábád*	Sonárgáon, Sátgáon, Gaur, Manzalkót, Sikandarpúr (A'zamgarh), Máldah.
Fíróz III. . . .	939	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Fathábád	Kalnah.
Mahmúd III. . .	939—944	Husainábád, Nasratábád, Muhammádábád	Sa'adallahpúr (Gaur).
Muhammad Sur	960—962	Arakán?	
Bahádur . . .	962—968		Rájmahal.
Jalál	968—971	*Hajjipur?*	Shérpúr (Bagurá).
Sulaimán . . .			Sonárgáon.
Dáúd	980—984	Tándah	

In connection with the geographical data supplied by the coins of Bengal, a coin-inscription must be mentioned, which, if it does not present actual mint-names, offers important evidence of the territorial annexations of Husain Sháh. So far as I am aware, this inscription has never yet been described, although, since it occurs on no less than nine coins in the British Museum, it seems improbable that no specimens should have been noticed elsewhere. The letters are so obscure on most examples, however, and the arrangement of the words so confused, that it is not remarkable that the inscription has been left undeciphered. Only by a comparison of all the specimens, aided by a study of Husain Sháh's territorial sway, was it possible to arrive at a positive reading of the second and third lines. The whole inscription, which appears on the obverse of the coins, is as follows:

السلطان
الفاتح للكامرو وكمته
وجاجـــنـــكـــر واريسه
عـلا الـــدنيا والـدين
ابو المظفر

The title الفاتح and the geographical names Kámrú (*i.e.* Kámrúp), Kámtah, Jájnagar, and Orísa, are new to Bengal numismatics, and the reading of the coins is so difficult that it is desirable to obtain any confirmation that the historians or the mural inscriptions of the time may afford. Such confirmation is fortunately at hand in both sources. An inscription in Husain Sháh's Madrasah at Gaur contains the same formula as the second line of the coin, with the addition "by the aid of the Compassionate God,"—الفاتح للكامرو والكمته بعون الرحمن — applied to Husain Sháh himself. Nor are the histories silent on the subject of this conquest of

Kámrúp and other outlying provinces. The *Riyáz-as-Salátín*, after relating the incidents of Husain Sháh's expedition into Orísa, states that "After having reduced the Rájahs of the districts as far as Orísa, Husain took tribute from them. After this he resolved to invade the kingdom of Assam, in the north-east of Bengal, and he set out with a large army of foot and a numerous fleet and entered the kingdom and subdued it as far as Kámrúp and Kámtah, and other districts, which were under powerful Rájahs . . . Sultán Husain left his son with a strong army in Assam to complete the settlement of the country, and returned victoriously to Bengal. After the return of the Sultán, the prince pacified the country; but, when the rains set in and the roads were closed, the Rájah issued with his men from the hills, surrounded the prince, and cut off his supplies. In a short time they [the Bengal troops] were all killed."* This expedition is placed by another authority at the year 1498, or A.H. 904. Husain Sháh was apparently not deterred by this extermination of his force in Assam from asserting his conquest on the coinage and on his mural tablets. The inscription in the Madrasah is dated 907, and the coins present the certain dates 913 and 917, as well as the imperfect or ligatured ciphers ٩٨ and ٩LP. The former can, however, only be 899, since Husain Sháh began to reign in that year; and I have no doubt that ٩LP is a rapid cursive mode of writing 919. The expedition would seem, therefore, to have taken place in the year 899, or five years earlier than the date ascribed by the *A'sám Búrangi*; and Husain's suzerainty over the conquered provinces, if one may argue from the victorious titles retained on the coinage so late as 919, can hardly have been entirely abolished by the destruction of his son's sway.

* *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xli. pp. 335, 336.

Kámrúp, also called Kámrúd, Kámrú, and Káonrú (or Káṉwrú), is a district on both sides of the Brahmaputra, between Ghawalpára and Gawáhatti. This part of the east border of Bengal was constantly invaded and occupied by the Assamese. "During the reigns of Rájah Káns and his son, the Assamese under Chudangpha (A.D. 1414-1425) conquered north-eastern Bengal as far as the Karataya, . . . and the Rájahs of Tiparah made likewise invasions."* The restored House of Ilyás Sháh, however, again extended the boundaries of Bengal, and Husain Sháh made various neighbouring states pay him tribute. Kamrúp was one of these annexations, though only a temporary one, for it was not permanently annexed till 1637; another, close to it, was Kámtah (the chief town of which, Kámtah, was on the Darla river, south of Koch Bihár); Chittagong belonged to him for a time; while Orísa was in some degree also tributary to this prince, whose memory is devoutly cherished in Bengal, as "the good Husain Sháh." Inscriptions prove that he was acknowledged in 903 at Munger, and in 908 and 909 at Bonhárá and Cheran (near Sáran), or in other words that he held in some sense south-west Bihár, bordering on Orísa, while it is especially recorded that he made a victorious expedition as far as Orísa. He seems indeed to have ceded most of his western conquests to the Afgháns, but his son Nasrat Sháh reconquered them for awhile.† The name Orísa on Husain's coinage is thus explained; and the name that precedes it, Jájnagar, is equally intelligible. It is true that there has been some diversity of opinion as to where Jájnagar was situated. Some authorities, including Prof. Dowson and Mr. Thomas, identify it with Tiparah, on the strength of the statement of Báraní that

* See Dr. Blochmann, *J. A. S. B.*, vol. xlii. pp. 235, 236, 239, 240; and Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, p. 273.

† *J.A.S.B.*, xlii., pp. 222, 234.

Sultán Balban marched from Sonárgáon sixty or seventy *kos* to the confines of Jájnagar. This would agree well with Tiparah, but it is the only evidence in favour of such a position, and the name Sonárgáon may be a misreading. All the other notices point to a district in or near Orísa; as, for example, the records of Badáoní and Báraní of the invasion of Talinga, Jájnagar, and Bídar by Ulugh Khán in 1323, and Fíróz Sháh's journey in 1360 from Jaunpúr over Bihár to Jájnagar and Teling. Prof. Dowson allows two Jájnagars, which is not an impossible hypothesis: but whatever evidence may be produced hereafter to prove the existence of a district of that name corresponding more or less to Tiparah, it is certain that the name was ordinarily applied to a district near south-western Bengal, in Chutiyá Nagpúr, or thereabout, and this is doubtless the meaning of the name that occurs in conjunction with Orísa on the remarkable coins of Husain Sháh under review. If, as Dr. Blochmann suggests, Sonárgáon of Balban's journey is a mistake for Sátgáon (ستگانو for سنارگانو), the eastern attribution is disposed of, and the Jájnagar in Chutiyá Nágpúr alone remains.*

The interpretation of the names occurring in the singular inscription on the coins of Husain Sháh has involved a somewhat detailed notice; but it may be urged in excuse that no coins in the whole range of Indian Muhammadan numismatics present so curious a testimony to the historical truth of an invasion, or contain names of so much importance to the student of the mediæval geography of India. No other Muhammadan sovereign in India ever adopted so novel (and, grammatically, indefensible) a title as السلطان الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه — "The Sultán conqueror [*to* i. e.] over Kámrú and Kámtah and Jájnagar and Orísa"; and no

* *J.A.S.B.*, xlii., pp. 237–239.

coins of Dehlí or Bengal offer any legend that can be compared with this in geographical interest.

Many of the mints of Bengal have special epithets which are regularly prefixed to them on the coins. Sonárgáon is entitled حضرة جلال, the *Presence* or *Seat of Majesty*. Sátgáon has the word عرصة *tract*, prefixed, or sometimes, according to Mr. Thomas, قصبة, *capital* or *large town*, but no example of this second form occurs in the British Museum collection. Fírózábád is styled بلدة or البلدة, *the city*, or البلدة المحروسة, *the fortified city*, or simply حضرة (and حضرت). Mu'azzamábád has the prefix اقليم, *district*, and later, according to Mr. Thomas, enjoys the same title as Sonárgáon, حضرة جلال; but in the series described in the present volume we find only اقليم, بلدة, and حضرت. Shahr-i-nau is sometimes called عرصة, and Mr. Thomas finds examples of عرصة المعمورة, *the cultivated* or *flourishing tract*. Chátgáon (Chittagong) is also styled عرصة. All these titles disappear after Ahmad Sháh, A.H. 846, when a change took place in the form and arrangement of the coins. Marginal inscriptions were then abolished (with rare exceptions, which, however, only present the names of the four "orthodox" khalífahs), and the mint-name being placed beneath the area there was no room for the insertion of titles or epithets. Even when the Afghán Muhammad Súr restored marginal inscriptions on the fine large coins formed upon Shér Sháh's model, the margins were reserved for titles of the king and the orthodox khalífahs, and the mint-prefixes were not revived. The only addition to the name of a mint, after Ahmad Sháh, is the form دار النصر or *abode of victory*, which occurs on coins struck by Nasrat Sháh at Fathábád in 925. This may be merely an Arabic translation of Fathábád (which itself means *conquest-town*), or may refer to one of Nasrat Sháh's successful raids into the neighbouring provinces. One prefix is not a little obscure: it occurs on the early coins of the

Bahádur, all struck at Lakhnautí, and appears to be the Persian word جرك, "a plain," corresponding to the Arabic عرصة. Lakhnautí is also styled شهر on coins of the same period.

The ordinary arrangement of the inscriptions on the coinage of the independent kings of Bengal is somewhat similar to that on the issues of their contemporaries at Dehlí. The areas are separated from the margins by borders, single or double, of various forms, circles, squares, lozenges, octagons, hexagrams, and many-foiled or scolloped edges. The obverse area is generally reserved for the expression of the king's religious position as supporter of the Khalífate, for which, like the Sultáns of Dehlí (see the Introduction to the Catalogue of their coinage), the rulers of Bengal professed devout respect. The usual formulas are يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين *The Right-hand of God's Vicegerent, Aider of the Prince of the Faithful*, varied by يمين الخلافة *Right-hand of the Khalífate*, and augmented by غوث الاسلام والمسلمين, *Succourer of Al-Islám and the Muslims*. This last formula is usually written in the manner of a tughra, by weaving the ث of غوث and the الاسلام of الاسلام into a species of arabesque. Another variety, introduced by A'zam Sháh, is ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين.

Jalál ad-dín Muhammad Sháh revived the time-honoured *Kalimah* لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله, which had not been engraved on Bengal coins for two centuries; and the obverse area of some of his later issues is entirely filled with this famous Muhammadan profession of faith. From this time the Kalimah usually occupies the obverse, and the mint and date (in ciphers) are commonly written beneath it, until Husain Sháh found his titles too long to be compressed into a single face of the coin, and accordingly spread them over obverse and reverse,—a practice in which he was imitated by his successors, until Muhammad Súr restored the Kalimah and

the Khalífahs to their proper places, the obverse area and margin.

The titles of the kings of Bengal, which always occupy the reverse, and often extend over the obverse also, are constructed on much the same method as those of the Sultáns of Dehlí. They usually begin with السلطان الاعظم (rarely العادل, and once الاعدل), but this is sometimes omitted, or المؤيد بتائيد الرحمن *The strengthened by the support of the Compassionate*, is substituted for it, or, as on the coins of Fath Sháh and the sons and grandson of Husain Sháh, السلطان ابن السلطان takes its place. Then follows the *Júlús* name, Shams-ad-dunya wa-d-dín, or Násir-ad-dunyá wa-d-dín, or whatever it may be, and then the pseudo-patronymic, which is always ابو المظفر or ابو المجاهد, except in the case of Muzaffer Sháh, who adopted the form ابو النصر. The proper name of the king, Muhammad, Mahmúd, etc., follows, and then the titles *Sháh* and *As-Sultán*; after which, if there is space, especially on the later coins of the series, the names of the father and sometimes the grandfather of the king are inserted. Among exceptional titles may be noted those of Sikandar Sháh I., who appears to have arrogated to himself the style of Imám, in the formula الامام الاعظم ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان; and who also employed the titles المجاهد فى سبيل الرحمن *The warrior on the path of the Compassionate*, and الناصر لدين الله القاهر على الله, *The Aider of God's faith, the Subduer of God*, the latter being of course an instance of Bengalí Arabic, and intended for القاهر بالله, *the Subduer* or *Victor by God* [*'s help*]; and الواثق بتائيد الرحمن, *The Truster in the support of the Compassionate*, besides more ordinary formulas. Mahmúd II. has the curious (and not very legible) inscription خليفة الله بالحجت والبرهان, *Vicegerent of God in deed and proof*, which apparently is applied to himself. Husain Sháh introduced several new titles, السلطان العادل الباذل, *the Just, Gene-*

rous Sultán, السلطان الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه (fully discussed above); the obscure inscription on No. 118 beginning . . . . الفاتح . . . . السلطان المويد; and the patronymic ولد سيد المرسلين. Ilyás Sháh was clearly borrowing a Dehlí type when he styled himself اسكندر الثانى, *The Second Alexander*: 'Ali Sháh adopted the form سكندر الزمان المخصوص بعنايت الرحمن, *Alexander of the World, the distinguished by the grace of the Compassionate*.

The titles, both when referring to the Khalífah, and when to the Sultán, are commonly followed by the benedictory formula خلد الله ملكه, or one of its variants.

The date formula presents little that is remarkable: it runs:—ضرب هذه السكة (السكة المباركة, الفضة السكة, الفضة) سنة *town* فى, ending with the date in full numerals. An exception is the coinage of Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz, where the margin reads فى التاريخ العشرين من شهر الربيع الاخر سنة عشرين وستمائة. In 899, under Saif-ad-dín Hamzah, the full numerals are abandoned in favour of ciphers, the so-called Arabic numerals, which are henceforward exclusively employed.

A peculiar word occurs for the first time on the coinage of Bárbak Sháh, and is afterwards not infrequently repeated, beneath the obverse area. Dr. Blochmann has read it variously خراج, *land-tax*, and خزانة, *treasury*-[*issue*], but there can be little doubt, either on the score of the form of the letters, or of the meaning, that the latter is the correct interpretation. *Treasury* is undoubtedly a new expression on Muhammadan coins, and it is difficult to see why it should be used instead of the name of the city where the coin was struck: for with two doubtful exceptions the word خزانة and the name of a mint never occur together on the same coin. Possibly the word may indicate the issue of coins during a campaign, when money was needed, and no mint-city was near at hand. It might perhaps be suggested

that it represents an attempt to substitute a single metropolitan mint in place of the various local mints; but this hypothesis is refuted by the fact that Fíróz II. and Husain Sháh issued coins marked خزانة and also others with mint-names in the same year. There is no indication that the *Treasury* coins were any better struck or of finer metal or fuller weight than others of the same time; and in the absence of historical comment the purport of the name must remain problematical.*

The attribution of Nos. 153 and 154 to Muhammad Súr may perhaps be disputed. Hitherto these coins have been ascribed to his son Jalál Sháh, and the attribution has been supported by the coin engraved in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, p. 417. Without personally examining the original of that engraving, I am unwilling to accept the reading either of the date or of the Nágarí inscription; and am disposed to regard it as a coin of Muhammad Súr. The British Museum coins have no Nágarí inscription, and the Arabic runs

سلطان جلال الدين محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه

There is a large shaddah (ّ) over محمد which has been sometimes mistaken for بن: but a comparison with the shaddah on Muhammad Súr's undoubted issues, and with the ابن on the immediately succeeding coins of Bahádur Sháh, shows unmistakeably that it is a shaddah. There is therefore no بن, which would have been necessary if the coin had been struck by Jalál Sháh ibn Muhammad Sháh Ghází. Again, Jalál Sháh was not called Jalál-ad-dín, nor Muhammad; his title was *Ghiyás-ad-dín* Jalál Sháh. On the other hand Badáóní (i. 430) states that Muhammad Súr "made himself king under the title of *Jalál-ad-dín*." Thus far the conclusion is in favour of the attribution to Muhammad. The only difficulty is the occurrence on his other coin, No. 156, of the

* The word بدرشاهی, 'Full-moon sháhi,' on coins of Mahmúd III. probably refers to the coins and not to the prince.

lakab *Shams-ad-dín*. It is not, however, impossible that he should have changed his title, or that a coin struck in so remote a region as Arakán should give him an erroneous appellation.

The coinage of Bengal, which is of silver, with a few gold pieces, but *no copper*, is notable for exceedingly careless workmanship. The die engravers not only show their ignorance of Arabic grammar, like the calligraphists who inscribed the mural tablets and friezes of the Bengal monuments; but, unlike these, evince a complete indifference as to the legibility of the inscriptions. The originally careless work is rendered even more unsightly and illegible by the addition of numerous counter-stamps and cuts scored across the coins, which, with fatal precision, too often obliterate the date or mint. These grooves have been taken to represent the avaricious tendencies of the money-changers; but Dr. Blochmann gives their true explanation. "The object of these marks," he writes, "which are common on early Bengal coins, was to depreciate the coins. The real commerce of the country was carried on in cowries, as no copper was issued; and it suited the bankers and money-changers, when coins bearing the new year were issued, arbitrarily to declare that the coins of the past year, and those of all previous years, were no longer *kull-dár* (کلدار, from the Arabic *kull*, all), i.e., all-having, of full value. Hence they disfigured the coins, to the great loss of the public, by small circular stamps, or longitudinal notches, so that it is a wonder that so many coins have come down to us with clear dates. Coins of former years, or coins thus marked with shroffs (صراف), were often called *sanát*, pl. of *sanah*, a year."*

The following extract from Mr. Thomas's *Initial Coinage*

* *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, vol. xliv. p. 288.

of Bengal, Part I., pp. 10-13, will complete this notice of the Bengal coinage:—"The artistic merits of the produce of the southern [or Bengal] mints, though superior in the early copies to the crude introductory issues of Altamsh, seldom compete with the contemporary design or execution of the Dehlí die-cutters, and soon merge into their own provincialisms which are progressively exaggerated in the repetition, until at last, what with the imperfection of the model, the progressive conventionalism of the designers, and the ignorance and crude mechanical imitation of the engravers, their legends become mere semblances of intelligible writing, and, like Persian *shikastah*, easy to read, when one can divine what is intended, but for anything like precision in obscure and nearly obliterated margins, a very untrustworthy basis for the search after exact results.

"The different mints each followed its own traditions, and the school of art stood generally at a higher level in the eastern section of the kingdom, especially when Sonárgáon was held by its own independent rulers. The lowest scale of die execution, exemplified in the present series, was reserved for the capital of the united provinces under the kingship of Sikandar. The numismatic innovations of Muhammad ibn Taghlak were felt and copied in the south, especially in the reproduction of the titular legends; but his own coins, struck at the 'city'—he would not call it capital—of Lakhnautí, evince the haste and carelessness of a temporary sojourn, and still worse, the hand of a local artist, all of which shortcomings may be forgiven to a monarch, who, in his own imperial metropolis, had raised the standard of the beauties of Arabic writing, as applied to coin legends, to a position that it had never before attained, and which later improved appliances have seldom succeeded in equalling.

"The Bengal Sultáns, mere imitators at first, were original

in their later developments of coin illumination, and the issues of the fully independent kings exhibit a commendable variety of patterns in the die devices, damaged and restricted, however, in the general effect by the prevailing coarseness and imperfection of the forms of the letters. Then, again, the tenor of the inscriptions is usually of independent conception, especially in the refusal to adopt the ever-recurring *Kalimah*, and in the suggestive mutations of titles assigned to the lieutenants of the prophet on earth, whose names they did not care to learn. So also was their elaboration of the titular adjuncts of the four [orthodox] Imáms uninfluenced by northern formulæ; many of which conventionalisms survived, for centuries, till Shér Sháh, in the chances of conquest, incorporated them into the coinage of Hindústán, during the temporary exile of the vanquished Humáyún.

"The standard of the Bengal coinage was necessarily, like the pieces themselves, a mere imitation of imperial mint quantities, and the early issues will be seen to follow closely upon the proper amount in weight contemplated in the Dehlí prototypes: but one of the curious results the Kúch Bihár collective find determines is that, though the first kings on the list clearly put forth money of full measure, their pieces were, in most cases, subjected to a well understood Indian process of boring-out, or reduction to the exact weight to which we must suppose subsequent kings lowered the legal standard of their money, so that, although some of the silver pieces of Kai-Káús and Fíróz have escaped the debaser's eye, and preserve the completeness of their original issue-denomination, the great majority of the older coins have been brought down to the subsequent local standard of 166 grains, at which figure, in Troy grains, the bulk of the hoard ranges, or, in more marked terms, 166 grains is the precise weight of the very latest and best preserved specimens, which must have been consigned to

their recent place of concealment when very fresh from mints but little removed from the residence of the accumulator of the treasure, and be held to represent coin which could scarcely have changed hands.

"The intrinsic value of the money of these sovereigns follows next in the order of the inquiry. This department of fiscal administration might naturally have been expected to have been subjected to but limited check or control when regulated by the uncertain processes of oriental metrology; but, in practice, it will be seen that some of the native mint-masters were able to secure a very high standard of purity, and, what is more remarkable, to maintain a singularly uniform scale in the rate of alloy. In the case of the imperial coins subjected to assay in Calcutta, specimens spreading over, and, in so far, representing a sequent eighty years of the issues of the northern metropolis, vary only to the extent of six grains in the thousand, or 0·6 per cent. As the Dehlí coinage proves superior in point of weight to the southern standard, so also does it retain a higher degree of purity: the 990 and 996 of silver to the test total of 1000 grains sinks, in the earliest examples of the Bengal mintages, to 989, from which figure it experiences a temporary rise in possibly exceptional cases, under Bahádur Sháh, who may be supposed to have brought down, with his reinstituted honours and the coined treasure so lavishly bestowed upon him by Muhammed ibn Taghlak on his restoration to the government of Sonárgáon, certain implied responsibilities for the equity and fullness of his currency; while in the subsequent irregularly descending scale, A'zam Sháh's officials arrived at the most unblushing effort of debasement, in the reduction of silver to 962 grains. Among other unexpected items, for which the aid of modern science may be credited, is the support which the intrinsic contents of the erroneously-classed coins of 'Ádil Sháh, under

native interpretation, led to the correctness of the revised attribution of the pieces themselves suggested by the critical terms of their own legends, in the manifest identity of their assay touch with the associate coins of the lower empire of India."

Mr. Thomas adds the following table of assays:—

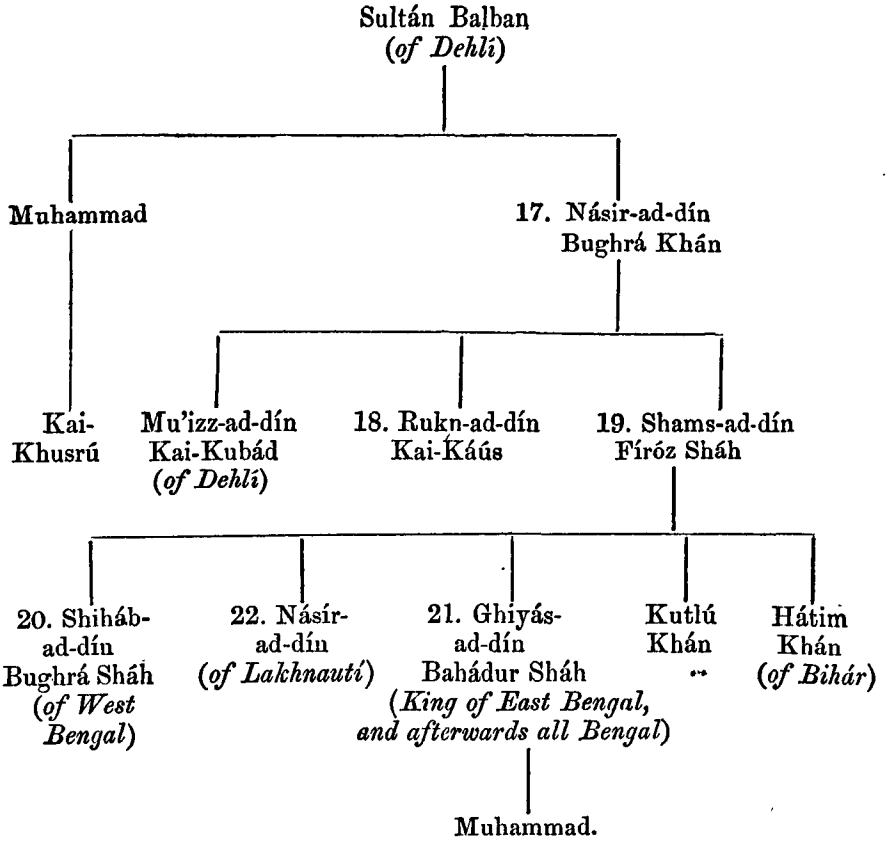
Shams-ad-dín Fíróz,	989 silver in the 1000.
Bahádur Sháh . . .	988 and 993.
Mubárak Sháh . . .	987.
Ilyás Sháh	989, 982, 988.
A'zam Sháh	981, 989, 962, 977, 985.

In concluding the Bengal section of the Introduction it may be remarked that the British Museum series is unusually complete. Of thirty-one independent kings only nine are unrepresented, and the collective reigns of eight of these only amount to twenty years out of a total dynastic rule of two hundred and forty-five years. The ninth is Mahmúd I., whose reign of eighteen years is the only large lacuna in the series.

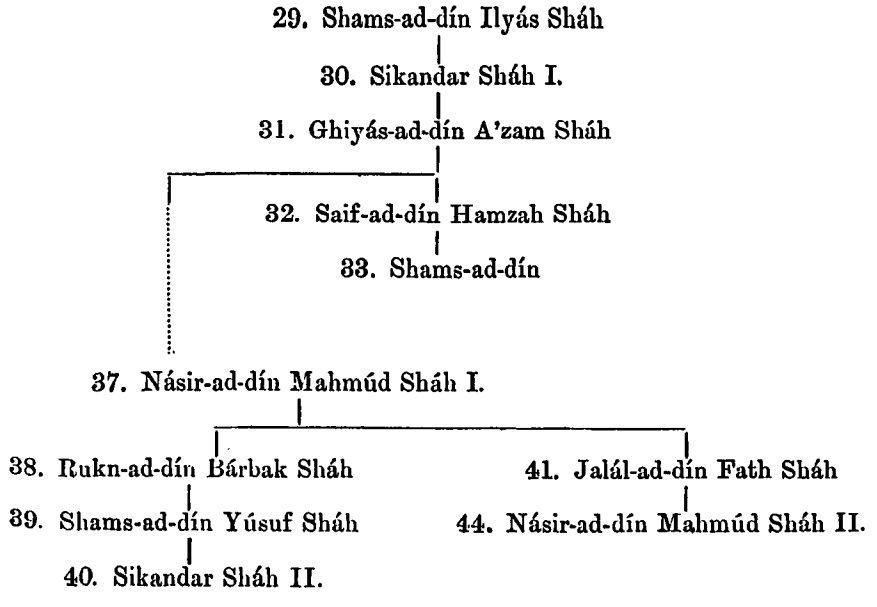
Appended are genealogical trees of the various Bengal Houses.

GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE GOVERNORS AND KINGS OF BENGAL.

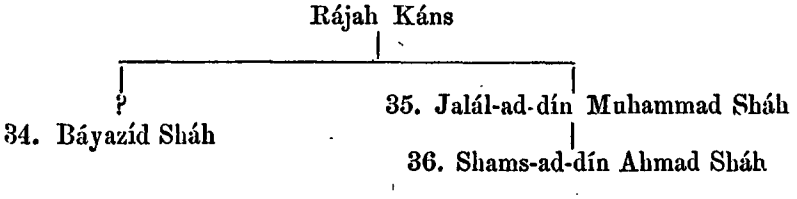
I. HOUSE OF BALBAN.



II. HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.


29. Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh
30. Sikandar Sháh I.
31. Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh
32. Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh
33. Shams-ad-dín
37. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh I.
38. Rukn-ad-dín Bárbak Sháh
39. Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh
40. Sikandar Sháh II.
41. Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh
44. Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II.

III. HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.



IV. HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

Sayyid Ashraf Al-Husainí.

46. 'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh.

- Dániyál [invades Assam, A.H. 904, and dies]
- 47. Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh
  - 48. 'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh
- 49. Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh III.
  - Two sons (killed by Jalál Sháh).

V. HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

50. Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Súr Ghází Sháh

- 51. Bahádur Sháh Khizr
- 52. Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh
  - 53. Son.

VI. HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

54. Sulaimán Karáráni

- 55. Báyazíd Sháh
- 56. Dáúd Sháh.

II. SIND.

The coins of three governors of Sind are included in this volume. Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah was appointed to the government of Uchh by Muhammad ibn Sám in A.H. 600, and took possession of the country from Multán and Sirsuti to the sea, and presently proclaimed himself independent. Seven Ránas in Sind were tributary to Multán, and paid homage to Kubáchah; but the extent of his territory varied at different epochs of his reign. He was defeated by Yildiz in 613, and again by Uzbeg Pai, the general of Jalál-ad-dín Mankbarnin, in 618; and, after attacks from the Mughals and the Khaljís in 621 and 623, he was at last besieged in Bhakar by Altamsh, and drowned himself on the capture of that fort and of Uchh in A.H. 625.*

Kubáchah's coins closely resemble the Dehliwáls of the period. They are of billon, and the proportions of silver and copper vary greatly in different examples. Dehliwáls seem to have been the only coins issued by Kubáchah, and that they were coined in large quantities is evident from the statement that his son 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad presented Altamsh with ten million Dehliwáls, and that Kubáchah's treasury when examined by his victor was reported to contain no fewer than fifty millions, or five hundred laks, of these coins.†

Saif-ad-dín Al-Hasan Karlagh, or Karlugh, the next independent governor of Sind after the death of Kubáchah, was

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* See Elliot's *History of India, as told by its own Historians*, ii., p. 155, &c.; and E. Thomas, *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehli*, p. 99, ff.

† E. Thomas, *Chronicles*, pp. 101, 102, where some interesting remarks will be found on the palæographical peculiarities of Kubáchah's coins, connecting them with the writings of Sind and the Lower Panjáb, and showing a marked difference from the character of the inscriptions of Dehlí and Ajmír.

one of the generals of Jalál-ad-dín Mankbarnin, and was appointed viceroy of Ghór and Ghazní when his master set forth in 620 on his westward march into Persia. For some time Karlagh withstood the inroads of the advancing Mughals whom Jenghiz Khan and his sons were then leading to their career of universal conquest, but in A.H. 636 he was forced to retreat into India. He had established himself in some parts of Sind, when he was slain at the siege of Multán in the same year. His son Násir-ad-din Muhammad succeeded to his father's dominions, and was still reigning when Húlágú's ambassadors arrived in Sind in A.H. 658; but how much longer he survived is uncertain.*

The British Museum preserves a fine series of Karlagh's silver coins, from the India Office Collection.† These pieces resemble in appearance and weight the new Tankah coinage of Dehlí, and bear dates A.H. 633, 634, and 636(?), which confirm the notices of the historians collected by Mr. Thomas in his *Chronicles*. None of them presents a mint, and it has therefore been suggested with probability that they were camp-issues. The copper or rather billon coins of this ruler are not at present found in the collection, but those that Mr. Thomas has published (No. 80, 81, 82, *Chronicles*) are of the ordinary Dehliwál stamp, with the Horseman, or Bull and Horseman, and the Nágarí inscription *Srí Hamírah*, or the name, *Srí Hasan Karla*. Of his son Muhammad, however, there are eight specimens of the billon coinage (here headed "Copper" for convenience of classification), some of which present the name of the striker in the Nágarí form *Srí Muhamad Karaluk*, with a horse (not horseman) on the obverse. These coins are not included in the notices which

* *Tabakát-i-Násirí*, pp. 316—321; E. Thomas, *Chronicles*, pp. 92—99.

† Coins from this collection, now transferred to the British Museum, are distinguished in this and the other volumes of the Catalogue by the letters I.O.C.

Mr. Thomas has devoted to the alien contemporaries of Altamsh.

III. KASHMÍR.

The coins of Kashmír are of silver and copper. The silver coins are square in shape, with an average weight of 94 grs., and a breadth of from ·6 to ·65 in. The obverse presents the inscription ضرب كشمير, enclosed within a lozenge-shaped border of wavy lines, and the date (written in full and preceded by the words فى شهور) is inscribed in the segments outside the lozenge. The reverse contains the name of the king, with usually the title السلطان الاعظم, and sometimes the date beneath in ciphers. The copper issues are round, thin, of the average diameter of ·8 in., and with much obliterated inscriptions. A characteristic of the copper is the line across the middle of the coin, with the loop or knot of arabesque design in its midst. The forty-two Kashmír coins, of which half are silver, in the British Museum form an important contribution to the obscure chronology of the dynasty of Shams Sháh Mír. The chronological list of kings given on page 68 is taken from General (then Lieutenant) Cunningham's valuable paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1st series, vol. vi., which is based on the authority of the *Rájah Tarangíní*; but one or two modifications have been introduced on the warrant of the coins. It must be stated, however, that this list agrees in very few points with the chronology of other histories of Kashmír, such as the Waki'át-i-Kashmír of Muhammad A'zam, the Navádir Al-Akhbár of Rafí'-ad-dín Ahmad, and the Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír, &c., of which there are copies in the Department of Oriental MSS. in the British Museum. The dates of these authorities differ

very seriously not only from those of General Cunningham's list, but also from one another. In the presence of such divergences among the historians, the testimony of the coins becomes especially valuable, and until a large number of coin-dates has been collected any attempt at a definitive dynastic table must be unsatisfactory. So far as it relates to the coins here published, General Cunningham's list seems to be the most accurate of those that have been consulted; indeed the coins repeatedly confute the statements of the manuscript histories referred to above. But in several important particulars General Cunningham's list fails to elucidate the coinage. For instance, the Sultán Mahmúd, whose name appears upon a Kashmír coin of 961, is not represented. General Cunningham mentions Humáyún's governor, Haidar Doghlat, but does not explain how he retained the allegiance of Kashmír at a time when Humáyún was in retreat. The single coin in the national collection bearing the name of Humáyún has the date 953 A.H., which would seem to show that Kashmír paid him homage upon his conquest of Kábul in A.H. 952 (A.D. 1545). The later history of the kings of Kashmír is wrapped in obscurity. The Námah-i-Sháhán-i-Kashmír gives the names of 'Alí Sháh, Mubárak Sháh, Yúsuf Sháh, and Ya'kúb Sháh, between the years 986 and 994—the last being the date (according to this authority) of Akbar's annexation of Kashmír. 'Alí Sháh, stated there to have reigned during the year 986, may be the Muhammad 'Alí of the coin, but the coin-date is 980. The Waki'át-i-Kashmír inserts a Shams-ad-dín between Muhammad and Isma'íl, in 944; places Ibráhím after Isma'íl and before Názak; omits all reference to Habíb and Husain; and introduces a Ghází Sháh and 'Alí Sháh in 962 and 968, before Yúsuf. These examples of the bewildering uncertainty of the chronology and succession are enough to show that any final list of the

kings of Kashmír is unattainable until the numismatic evidence is more complete. Meanwhile General Cunningham's table may be adopted as a temporary guide, although it is manifestly imperfect. With regard to the Názak Sháh of the historians, it must be noticed that on the two coins, Nos. 206, 207, in the National Collection, the name closely resembles Nádir Sháh, but no such king appears in the dynastic lists.

IV. JAUNPÚR.

The chronology of the "Kings of the East," or *Mulúk-i-Shark*, of Jaunpúr, is fortunately established for the greater part of their rule by the coins, which in this instance are almost in complete accordance with the historians. No coins have yet been discovered of the first two sovereigns, but from the accession of Ibráhím Sharkí, in 803 (as a coin in the British Museum proves, not 804, as the histories state), to the end of the dynasty the numismatic evidence is abundant. The coin-dates of Ibráhím in the National Collection include, besides the important year 803, a fairly representative series from 819 to 843; and other published coins, of which a summary may be read in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*,* fill up some of the gaps, and add the last year of the reign, 844. Of Mahmúd Sháh, the coins in the present Catalogue supply the dates of every year of the reign, save two, and one of these two is found in the *Chronicles* and Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*. Mr. Thomas states, on the authority of General Cunningham, that coins of Mahmúd are extant in continuous series from 844 to 863, and that during the

* pp. 321, 322.

concluding three years of his reign he associated his eldest son Muhammad in the sovereignty. We should expect, therefore, to find the names of both father and son on the coins; but on the British Museum examples, and those collected in Mr. Thomas's *Chronicles*, the dates of Mahmúd end at A.H. 861, and the three years 861-863 are occupied by coins of Muhammad with no mention of his father. An inscription at Dhaka,* however, bears the name of Mahmúd, with the date 863, in confirmation of General Cunningham's statement; and we must conclude, therefore, that Mahmúd permitted his son to issue coins on his sole responsibility while he himself was still reigning. Muhammad's brief reign is fully established by his coins, and his brother Husain Sháh's coin-dates begin with his year of accession, 863, and run on with slight breaks to 889; then begin again in 896, and continue to the year 909. Husain Sháh, according to the testimony of some histories, was conquered by Sikandar ibn Buhlól of Delhí in 881, fled to Bengal, and died there in 905; according to others, Buhlól himself conquered Jaunpúr in 879.† Bárbak Sháh, son of Buhlól, was then appointed to rule the Jaunpúr kingdom, in face of numerous insurrections, until 899. Coins of Bárbak of 892 and 898 are published in this volume. The post-regnal, and posthumous, coins bearing the name of Husain must have been issued by the deposed monarch's partisans during their many rebellions against Bárbak and the Dehlí lordship.

The coinage of Jaunpúr is chiefly in copper, or billon. There are a few gold coins of the Tankah weight and style, or sometimes heavier, but no silver. The copper or billon coins resemble the thick heavy pieces of Buhlól and Shér Sháh of Dehlí, but,

* H. Blochmann, in *Journal of Bengal Asiatic Society*, vol. xlii., pp. 107–8.

† Ni'mat-Allah places Husain's flight in the year 893. Elliot, vol. v., p. 96.

like the gold, are of unusually good weight. Mr. Thomas gives the following table* of assays of Jaunpúr billon coins :—

	No. melted.	Mean weight. Grs.	Maximum Weight. Grs.	Total silver. Grs.	Average silver. Grs.	
Ibráhím,	10	140·2	145	130	13·0	
Mahmúd,	9	142·66	——	113	11·3	
Husain (a)	4	149·0	152	13·5	3·4	Average in the 110, 3·34 grs.
(b)	96	——	——	299 0	3·125	
(c)	10	——	——	35·0	3·5	

The copper coinage of Jaunpúr was struck in three sizes the particulars of which will be found described in a foot-note to p. 89.

There is little that calls for notice in the inscriptions of the Jaunpúr mintage. The formulas of both gold and copper are of the common Dehlí type, with the usual reference to the Khalífah on the obverse, and the Sultán's name, followed by the epithet سلطانی, *Sultání*, on the reverse of the copper, and similar but more expanded titles on the gold. The grammatical mistake of using the feminine verb and pronoun ضربت هذه with the masculine noun دینار on the gold coins may be noticed. The date is expressed in ciphers on the copper, and in words on the gold. Only one coin of the regular series presents a mint,—no. 264, which has *Jaunpúr* beneath the reverse inscription. The three coins of Bárbak ibn Buhlól, however, all give mints—one showing unmistakeably Jaunpúr, and the other two showing the letters سور, which may stand for Bítúr, or more probably be the end of Jaunpúr, of which the first two letters may be obliterated. Bítúr or Bhitor, if that be the correct reading, is near Cawnpúr. The absence of mints is much to be regretted, for the dominions of the

* Mr. Thomas's comments on the variations exhibited in this table should be consulted. *Chronicles*, pp. 323, 324.

Jaunpúr sovereigns varied considerably in extent at different periods, and at the epoch of their first and greatest prosperity included Bíhár, Kanauj, Oudh, Karrah, Dalamau, Sandelá, and Bahráích. The names of these cities and provinces on the coinage would have possessed high geographical importance.

The following genealogical tree of the Sharkí Kings of Jaunpúr completes this section.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHARKÍ KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

I. Khwájah-i-Jahán
:
II. Mubárak Sháh
|
III. Ibráhím Sháh
|
IV. Mahmúd Sháh
|
V. Muhammad Sháh. VI. Husain Sháh.

V. MÁLWAH.

Málwah was among the old kingdoms of India that longest withstood the Muhammadan invasion. It had boasted one of the most illustrious of the ancient Hindu dynasties, who made their capital, Ujain, a seat of learning and science. Three hundred years of contest were needed to subdue the kingdom, and it was only under Sultán Balban of Dehlí that the Muslims at length obtained possession of this fertile territory. The natural boundaries of Málwah were the Nerbudda on the south,

the Chambal on the north, and Gujarát and Bandalkhand on the west and east. Under Muhammad Khaljí, however, the sway of the king of Málwah was even more extended, and included Húshangábád and Kirlah; his son Mahmúd conquered Ajmír, Rantambhór, and Elichpúr; and tribute was sometimes exacted from Chitor. The coins unfortunately throw no additional light on the geographical limits of the kingdom at different epochs; the only mint that occurs on them is Dár-al-Mulk Shádiábád, the later name of Mándú, which was the capital of the Muslim kings. An obscure word on No. 365 may be a mint, but without a second specimen it is impossible to determine what city it represents.

The dynastic list of the kings of Málwah divides into two distinct houses. The first was founded by the governor appointed by the Court of Dehlí, Diláwar Khán Ghórí, and consisted of himself, his son Húshang, and grandson Muhammad. Of these three Sultáns, Húshang alone is known to have struck coins, and these are too often undated. The second house of Málwah was established by Mahmúd Khaljí, the vizír of Muhammad, and consisted of four sovereigns, whose reigns are fairly marked out by their coins. Mr. Thomas has published a list of General Cunningham's Málwah coins,* and these, with the British Museum examples, give the following dates of the Khaljí kings, in confirmation of the historical notices:—

Historical Reign.	
839—880.	Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí. 845, 847, 848, 850, 851, 854, 856, 857, 870, 873.
880—906.	Ghiyás Sháh. 880, 881, 883, 884, 887, 890, 894, 895, 896, 898, 899, 902—905.
906—916.	Násir Sháh. 906—912, 914, 915.
916—937.	Mahmúd II. 917, 918, 921—924, 926—931.

* *Chronicles*, pp. 348, 349.

The coin-dates do not run as late as the annexation of Málwah by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát in 937, but that event is clearly established by the historians. The date of the submission of the usurper Báz Bahádur, after a reign of sixteen years, to Akbar, however, is disputed. The Tabakát-i-Akbarí is followed in the list on page 114, but Ferishtah gives 978, and other authorities 976. Thus it appears that the coins support the historical account so far as they go, but do not add any fresh data. They give no indication, for example, of the confusion that ensued on the deposition, shortly after his accession, of Húshang by Muzaffar Sháh of Gujarát when Nasrat Khán, brother of Muzaffar, was placed on the throne of Málwah, only to abandon it immediately; and the Málwah nobles set up Músá Khán until Húshang was restored. No record of these rulers, Nasrat and Músá, is found on the coinage, which is extremely scanty during the earlier part of the dynasty.

The coinage of Málwah is of gold, silver, and copper. The gold is square, well engraved, of two sizes, with an average weight of 168·5 grs., and width of ·775 in. One specimen weighs 207 grs., and has the width of ·9 in. The silver is struck in three square sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr, and the sizes (as represented in the British Museum, where only silver of Ghiyás Sháh is found) are ·7 or ·75, ·65, and ·55, with the respective weights of 84, 77 and 43 grs. The copper, or billon, (for it is issued in one metal or mixed,) is round at first, and then adopts the characteristic Málwah square shape, though the round continues to be issued side by side with the favourite form. The three sizes which are noticed in the case of Jaunpúr are also to be distinguished in the Málwah copper, and average ·7 or ·75, ·6 or 65, and ·55; but the second and third sizes often approach one another in diameter and are chiefly distinguished by the difference in

thickness. The metrological system indicated by the weights of these various pieces will be considered in connection with the other minor dynastic coinages of India further on.

The inscriptions of the kings of Málwah are at first somewhat irregular, but under Ghiyás Sháh the copper issues acquire the formulas which henceforth characterise the coinage:— on the obverse السلطان بن السلطان, with the date in ciphers; on the reverse, the Sultán's name with the epithet *Al-Khalji*, and his parentage, e. g. غياث شاه الخلجى بن محمود شاه. On the gold pieces, several titles new to Indian numismatics are introduced, such as الواثق بالملك الملتجى, *The Truster in the King, Protector*; الواثق بالصمد المرتكى, *The Truster in the Eternal, the Supporter;* and the early copper has the form السلطان الحليم الكريم, *The clement, the generous Sultán.* It should be noticed that the date, always in ciphers, is on the obverse of the copper, but on the reverse of the gold and silver.

A remarkable feature of the coins of Málwah is the ornamentation. All the later coins, with very few exceptions, have some ornament, a star, a swastika, or some arabesque interlacement which probably represents an early symbol. The most notable example of the survival of an ancient symbol, besides the swastika, is the ornament which occurs on many of the coins of Mahmúd II., and closely resembles the magical symbol engraved by Mr. Thomas in his *Indian Weights.**

* *International Numismata Orientalia*, Part I., Plate, No. 16.

GENEALOGICAL TREES OF THE KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

A. GHÓRÍS.

I. Diláwar Khán Ghórí

II. Húshang (Alp Khán)

III. Muhammad (Ghazní Khán). — *'Usmán.*

B. KHALJÍS.

IV. Mahmúd I. Khaljí

V. Ghiyás Sháh

VI. Násir Sháh — *'Alá-ad-dín.*

Shihább-ad-dín. — VII. Mahmúd II.

VI. GUJARÁT.

Gujarát owed its long immunity from Muhammadan subjection to its inaccessible position, which rendered it difficult to invade except by sea. It was not until the time of the celebrated 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad of Dehlí, in the beginning of the 14th century of our era, that Gujarát became a Muhammadan province. At the end of the same century it acquired its independence again, but its rulers were now Muslims instead of Hindus. Zafar Khán was appointed to the government of Gujarát in A.H. 794, when there were fears of a Rájpút occupation; and after establishing his authority over the province, he, like other Muhammadan viceroys of the period, assumed independence in 799 at his capital Anhalwara. His son Ahmad founded the new capital of Ahmadábád, and extended the dominion of Gujarát, (which at first consisted of but a narrow strip of the plain between the hills and the sea, hemmed in by the Rájahs of Sirohi, Jhálór, Idar, and the mountain-tribes of Bhíls and Kúlís,) over Kattiwar, which had before been held in very nominal subjection, and the Hindú tribes of which peninsula may have paid tribute, but rendered little obedience. Mahmúd I. reduced the Rájpúts, and carried his arms into Kachh (Cutch) and Sind, reduced Champanír, and engaged the Portuguese fleet under Almeida. The kingdom of Gujarát retained its power and prosperity until the invasion of the Mughals under Bábar, and did not submit to Akbar until the year 980.

Between the first irruption of the Mughals, however, and the final annexation of the kingdom by Akbar a long period of confusion occurred in which at one time a neighbouring prince of Kandaish, Mírán Muhammad, a kinsman of the Gujarát family, was set on the throne for a few months in 943-944.

It was probably during a second time of confusion that the Sultán Muhammad, whose coins are described on page 141, asserted his pretensions to the crown, and issued his numismatic proofs in 963. There is no historical confirmation of this pretender's existence, but the style of his coins is similar to that of Gujarát, and there is no *à priori* improbability in his having temporarily usurped the throne.

The coins map out the chronology of the dynasty only with respect to a few of the kings. Of Ahmad Sháh I., who is recorded to have reigned from 814 to 846, coins in the British Museum and in the collections examined by Mr. Thomas present the dates, 828, 830, 831, 837, 839, 840, 842—846. Of the next king, Muhammad Karím Sháh, the two specimens in the British Museum have unfortunately no date, but Mr. Thomas records the years 849, 850, and a doubtful 856, which would carry his reign one year further than the 855 stated by the historians. The next two sovereigns, Kutb-ad-dín and Dáúd Sháh only ruled eight years together, and of these no coin-evidence is at present forthcoming. The sixth king, Mahmúd Baikarah, the most famous of the line, is, however, well represented on the coins. His reign lasted from A.H. 863 to 917, and the coins give the years 869, 870, 886—888, 891, 893, 900, 903, 909, 911, 914, 917. Of Mahmúd's successor, Muzaffar II. (917—932), we have the coin-dates 920, 922—924, 928, 929. Sikandar and Násir Khán then succeed and disappear within the year, leaving so far as is known no numismatic records of their ephemeral sway; and then Bahádur Sháh, the conqueror of Málwah, occupies the throne for eleven years, (932—943,) during which the only coin-dates published are 937, 938, 940. Mírán Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí held the government only for a few months, and of him no coins appear in the collection or in Mr. Thomas's list. Mahmúd III. (944—961) has coins of 946, 947, 949, 950, 956, 960, 961;

Ahmad Sháh II. (961—969) has the coin-dates 961, 968; and Muzaffar III. (968—980) has 969, 971, 977—980.

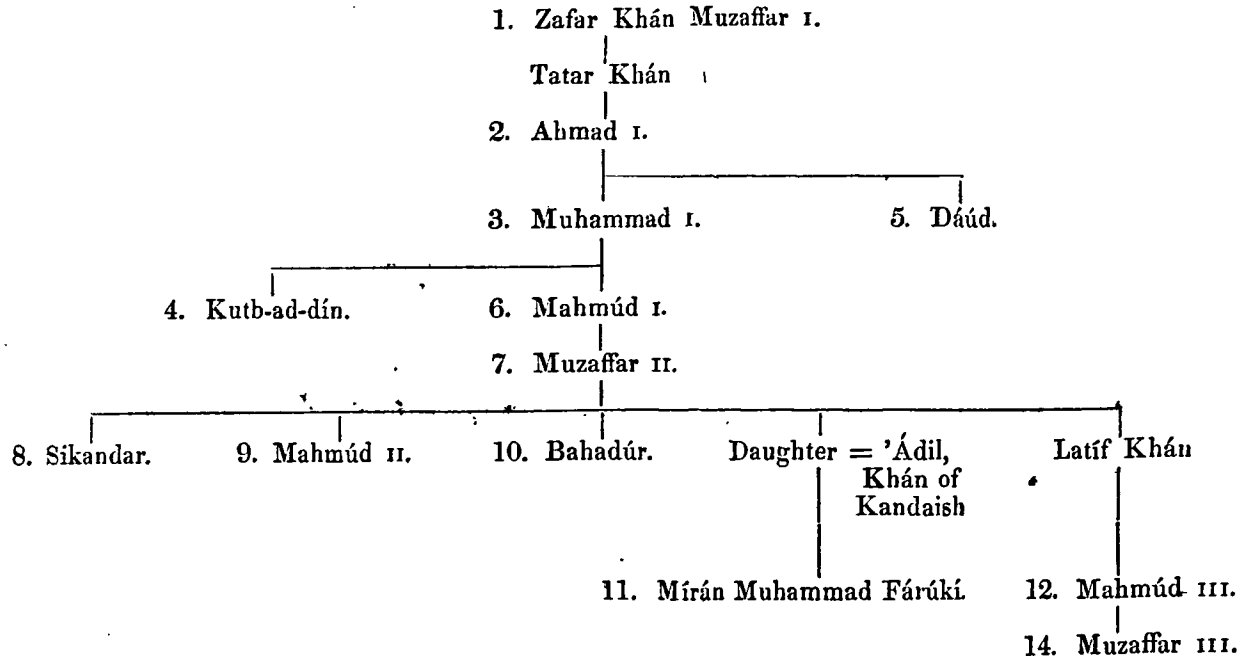
With one exception, the coinage of Gujarát, unlike that of Málwah, is round in shape. It consists of gold, silver, and copper, but as is usual with the lesser dynasties of India, and also with the later sovereigns of Dehlí, the copper or billon money formed the staple of the currency. The gold coinage has an average diameter of ·75, and weight 179 grs.; the silver, which is rare, a diameter of ·7, and weight 112; and the copper is coined in three sizes, like the copper of Jaunpúr and Málwah, of the respective diameters ·75, ·65, ·5. The inscriptions of the copper are extremely modest. On the obverse is the Sultán's lakab or julús name, such as Násir-ad-dunyá-wa-d-dín, with sometimes السلطان الاعظم prefixed, and with the date in ciphers beneath; and on the reverse is the Sultán's proper name, e.g. Ahmad, in the form السلطان احمد شاه, occasionally with his father's name added, or the benedictory formula خلد الله ملكه. The gold coinage presents the forms المؤيد بتاييد الرحمن, *The supported by the aid of the Compassionate,* and الواثق بالله المنان, *The Truster in God the Gracious,* on the obverse, and the Sultán's julús name; while the reverse contains his proper name with his father's, and titles, thus السلطان محمود شاه بن لطيف شاه. The silver coins follow the style of the gold. The Persian inscriptions of Nos. 416, 417 and 446 should be noticed. The first two have the following distich (read by Dr. Rieu):

تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر وماه باد
سکهء سلطان غیاث الدین محمد شاه باد

No. 448 presents the only mint in the series (except the Muhammadábád mentioned by Mr. Thomas), if the reading Mustafábád be correct. Mustafábád was built by Mahmúd Baikarah after his final reduction of the fortress of Girnar

or Júnágarh, in the peninsula of Kattiwar, and was the favourite residence of this king. It is known that Muzaffar Sháh III., who struck the coin No. 448, took refuge, after his final overthrow, with Rájah Rái Singh of Kattiwar. The coin was evidently issued during an earlier residence with the Rájah. Muzaffar III. seems to have been held in high esteem in Kattiwar; for the princes of Bhúj in Kachh retained his name in Arabic on their coins in combination with their own Nágarí inscriptions, for centuries after his death.

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE KINGS OF GUJARÁT.



VII. THE DEKHAN.

BAHMANÍS, KINGS OF KULBARGA.

The Dekhan first felt the touch of Muhammadan conquest in A.D. 1294, when 'Alá-ad-dín Muhammad, of Dehlí, seized Deógír and Elichpúr. These acquisitions were shortly afterwards increased by Júná Khán, better known as Muhammad ibn Taghlak, who invaded Telingana in 1322, and was so much enamoured of his Dekhan possessions, that when he became Sultán in the room of his father Taghlak Sháh, he selected Deógír, or as he re-named it Daulatábád, for his capital, and even attempted to transfer the population of Dehlí to the new metropolis. Soon he changed his mind, and returned to Dehlí, finding the position of Deógír inconvenient for the suppression of various rebellions, which were encouraged by his southerly movement; and on his return he endeavoured to re-transplant the inhabitants, with the result that the majority died on the journey.

The Dekhan was among the provinces of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's empire that seized the opportunity of his weakness to throw off a yoke, that in this instance had but lately been imposed. Most of these risings were temporarily repressed, only to claim a complete independence from the feeble rule of Muhammad ibn Taghlak's successors forty years later; but the Dekhan succeeded in maintaining the independence which it asserted in the close of the great Sultán's reign. From 1347, for nearly two centuries, the Bahmaní kings of Kulbarga held sway over the northern half of the Dekhan. The founder of the dynasty was Hasan Gángú, a servant in the employ of a Brahmin of Dehlí.*

* The history of the Bahmanís has been succinctly related by Mr. James Gibbs, in a paper on "Gold and Silver Coins of the Bahmaní Dynasty" published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. i., pp. 91—115.

His successful career opened with a numismatic discovery. His honesty in delivering to his master a pot of coins, which he had ploughed up in a field, was the origin of his fortunes. He entered the service of the Sultán of Dehlí, rose to high honour, and received the title of Zafar Khán. His allegiance to Muhammad ibn Taghlak was not, however, deep-rooted, for when the rebellion in the Dekhan gained ground, and the Sultán was called away to suppress a rising in Gujarát, Zafar Khán placed himself at the head of the southern insurgents, and defeated the royal troops, who immediately retired from the country. Hasan Gángú thereupon ascended the throne of the Dekhan under the style of 'Alá-ad-dín Hasan Gángú Bahmaní. His dominions marched on the north with Berár, on the east with Telingana, and on the south and west the boundary was drawn by the river Kistna and the sea. They included the greater part of the present Bombay Presidency, south of Surat, and most of the Nizam's dominions. Besides the territory actually under his rule, he exacted submission in a greater or less degree from the neighbouring Rájahs of Warangol (Telingana) and Bíjánagar, with whom he and his successors were continually at war, and from whom the Bahmanís at various epochs drew tribute. The reign of the tenth Sultán, 'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II., was marked by a further extension of the Bahmaní dominions. Kankan was reduced, and the kings of Kandaish and Gujarát defeated. Muhammad Sháh II. in 1471 carried his arms into Orísa and captured Conjevoram, and on the south made war upon the Rájah of Belgáon; and the Bahmaní territory now reached from sea to sea, and included practically the whole of the Dekhan north of Mysore.

This was, however, the last successful appearance of the Bahmanís in the field of conquest. The state was now

re-divided, and instead of the four provinces of Muhammad Sháh I.—Kulbarga, Daulatábád, Telingana, and Berár—the new districts of Bíjápúr and Ahsanábád, Daulatábád and Junair, Rajamundri and Warangol, Gawel and Mahúr, were instituted. This partition of the kingdom bore the usual fruit of disintegration, and the separate provinces gradually became independent. "Yusuf 'Adil Khán, who had commanded with great success for Muhammad Shah II., declared the independence of Bájápúr, and Nizám-al-Mulk plotted with his son Malik Ahmad a rebellion in Junair. The death, by the hand of an asssasin, of Nizám-al-Mulk frustrated his designs, but his son shortly afterwards carried [them] out, and Junair threw off the yoke of the Bahmaní House. In Berár also 'Imad-al-Mulk was proclaimed king. Thus were lost to the successors of Hasan Gángu the finest provinces in the north, west, and south-west; and only the districts round the capital, with Telingana, remained; but Telingana soon followed the example of the other dependencies and declared itself free in 1512." *

Thus from the breaking up of the Bahmaní kingdom rose the five dynasties of the Dekhan:—the 'Ádil-Sháhís of Bíjápúr, the Nizám-Sháhís of Junair and Ahmadnagar, the Isma'íl-Sháhís of Elichpúr, the Kutb-Sháhís of Golconda, and (taking their origin from Baríd, the minister of Mahmúd II. Bahmaní) the Baríd-Sháhís of Bídar.

The Bahmaní coinage consists of gold, silver, and copper. The National Collection does not possess any examples of the gold currency; but specimens are described and photographed in Mr. Gibbs' paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, already referred to, which is the first detailed account of the Bahmaní gold and siver coinage. The silver, of which the Museum

* J. Gibbs, *Numismatic Chronicle*, 3rd series, vol. 1, pp. 101, 102.

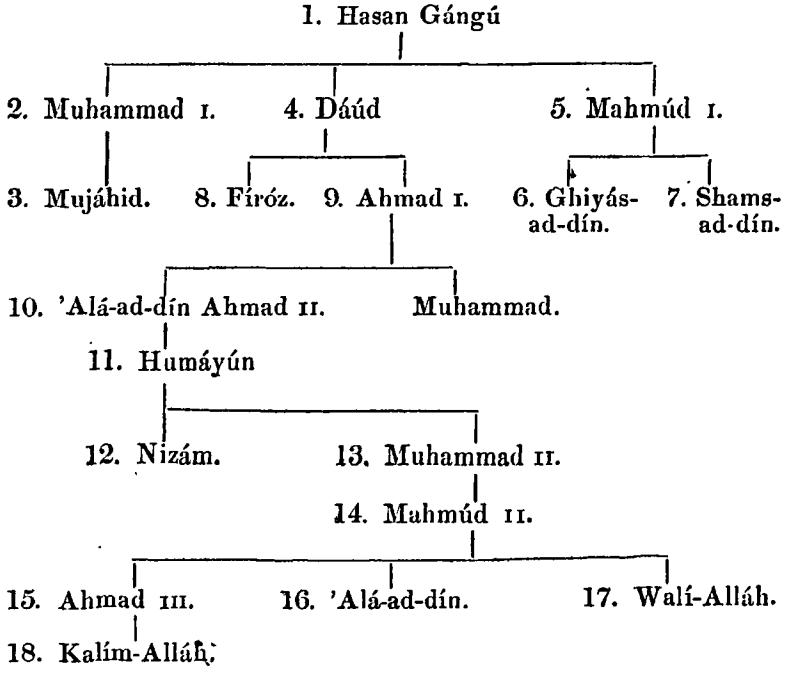
contains various specimens, resembles the large tankas of Bengal. The copper is of three sizes, the largest being of remarkably heavy weight. All the Bahmaní coins are round. The gold (according to Mr. Gibbs' paper) and the silver seem to have originally weighed about 170 grs., but many examples fall as low as 164 grs., and on the other hand one gold coin weighs as much as 195 grs. The copper falls into three series, the largest, with a diameter of ·85, weighs from 230 to 250 grs.; the next, diameter ·75, from 121 to 163 grs., varying in different epochs; and the third, with a diameter of ·65, weighs from 76 to 80 grs. See the table on page lxix.

The silver coins bear usually the mint Ahsanábád, the new name of Kulbarga, but the copper are mintless. Historically the coins—especially the fine series belonging to Mr. Gibbs—confirm the dates of the annalists very satisfactorily, though more dated specimens are required to establish the entire chronology. The inscriptions present several peculiarities. Various new titles of a religious character are introduced on the obverse, such as سلطان العهد والزمان الواثق بتأييد الرحمن, *Sultán of the epoch and the age, the truster in the assistance of the Compassionate*; راجی رضوان مهیمنی, *The hoper for protecting favour*; المنصور بنصر الله المثّان or المويد, *The victorious* or *the aided by the help of God*; الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى, *The gracious, the generous, the benevolent to the servants of God, the Rich, the Protector*; المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن, *The seeker of refuge with God, the Gracious, worthy to be called the friend of the Compassionate*; الواثق بتاييد الملك الله, *The truster in the help of God the King*; المتوكل على الله الغنى or القوى الغنى, *The confider in God, the Rich, or the Powerful*; besides the form نائب امير المومنين, common on Dehlí coins.

The reverse bears the name and lakab of the Sultán,

with the pseudo-patronymic ابو المظفر or ابو المغازی, and the titles شاه and سلطان, generally ending with the epithet بهمنی or البهمنی. The father's name is sometimes added; and Ahmad II. and Humáyún styled themselves الولی, *the Saint.*

GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BAHMANÍ KINGS.



VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.

An eighth section of this volume is occupied by local quasi-autonomous issues. These are copper pieces bearing dates which connect them with Bábar's invasion, and they were doubtless issued with his and Humáyún's sanction, as they disappear with the triumph of Shér Sháh in 945. Their weight is about 140 grs., diameter ·7 in.; and the inscriptions are very brief:—on the obv. فى تاريخ سنة, and the date in ciphers; on the rev. the name of the city, qualified by some prefix. Ágrah is styled ضرب دار, قلع and قلعة, خلافة دار; Jaunpúr is خطة "district," and ضرب دار; Lahore, خلافة دار; while Champaníir and Mándú are without epithets. Mr. Thomas's list (*Chronicles*, pp. 385, 386) supplies additional mints (Dehlí and Alwar) and epithets (دار الملك and دار العدل).

In the Appendix descriptions are given of various coins, either issued by isolated and sometimes unidentified sovereigns, or supplementary to the series of coins of Delhí and Bengal already described. Among the former are pieces recording the name of Kutlugh Khwájah, the Mughal general; the unidentified Jalál Sháh and Shams-ad-dín, who seem to have held authority in the neighbourhood of Gujarát; together with other uncertain princes. In the supplementary portion of the Appendix are included various pieces which were previously unclassed. Among them is a silver coin which I ascribe, with some hesitation, to Bárbak Sháh of Bengal, and an uncertain Bengal sovereign, possibly Fíróz. Among the supplementary Dehlí coins is a small piece similar to the coin described by Mr. Thomas* as having been struck by

* *Chronicles*, p. 31.

Mahmúd ibn Muhammad ibn Sám. Other interesting Dehlí coins are the uncertain Mahmúd Sháh of 718, and the copper issues of Muhammad 'Ádil.

The following table of the weights of copper and billon coins described in the present volume shows that the three different sizes, which may as a rule be roughly distinguished by the diameters ·75, ·65, and ·55, are also distinguished by their weights. The Jaunpúr issues are especially regular, and show a series of three denominations, of which the highest weighed originally about 150 grs., the middle 75, and the lowest 37 grs. This lowest weight is very rare, and also irregular; but the middle denomination (or "Second Size") remains fairly uniform throughout the four dynasties included in the table. The 140 to 150 grs. of the First Size, however, rises to 168, 178, and even 195 grs. in the *square* issues of Málwah; but in the round coins of Mahmúd II. the Jaunpúr weight is revived, with a small reduction. In Gujarát the Third Size is wanting; but an additional "Large Size" is struck, at about 220 grs., which appears to be the triple of the ordinary "Second Size," of which the "First Size" (140 grs.) is the double. The Bahmanís also coined large-sized coins of 250 grs., as well as First Size pieces of 126 grs., and (in a different type) of 163 grs., which appear to indicate a variation in the standard.

TABLE OF THE WEIGHTS OF THE COPPER AND BILLON CURRENCY OF THE MUHAMMADAN STATES.

STATE.	KING.	FIRST SIZE, ·7, ·75, ·8 in.	SECOND SIZE, ·6, ·65 in.	THIRD SIZE, ·5, ·55 in.
JAUNPÚR.	Ibráhím . .	142, 141, 140, 146, 147, 143, 138, 142, 144, 145, 145 grs.	70, 70, 67, 68, 68, 70, 71 grs.	38 grs.
	Mahmúd .	140, 140, 145, 131, 147, 132, 146.	73, 73, 80, 74, 73, 75.	36, 37.
	(*Type II.*)	140, 142, 145, 145.	[53]	
	Muhammad,	150, 144, 146, 146.	71, 75, 76.	
MÁLWAH.	Húshang. .		68, 62, 64.	
	Mahmúd I. .	(*square*) 168, 148. (*round*) 123, 137, 137.	69, 58, 61.	42.
	Ghiyás Sháh	(*square*) 131, 140, 125, 140, 125, 140, 143, 135, 143, 183	70.	
	Násir Sháh .	(*square*) 178, 169, 162, 195, 166, 153, 155, 164; 157, 160.	84, 78.	
	Mahmúd II. .	137, 116, 125, 125, 123, 130, 131, 127, 127, 123, 128, 127, 127, 125.	72, 65, 62.	
GUJARÁT.	Ahmad I. .	127, 145, 136, 134, 127.	70, 70, 70.	
	Mahmúd I. .	[*Large*] 217, 221, 217.	67.	
	Bahádur . .	146.		
	Ahmad II. .	133, 150.		
	Muzaffar III.	139, 140, 140, 139.		
BAHMANÍS.	Fíróz . .		78.	
	Ahmad I.	119.	76, 80, 78.	
	Ahmad II.	[*Large*] 250, 124, 126, 124, 123, 121.		
	(*Type II.*)	162, 158, 163.	79.	
	Humáyún .	[*Large*] 242, 244.		
	Muhammad II.	[*Large*] 230, 233, 245.		
	Mahmúd II.	135, 140, 131.		

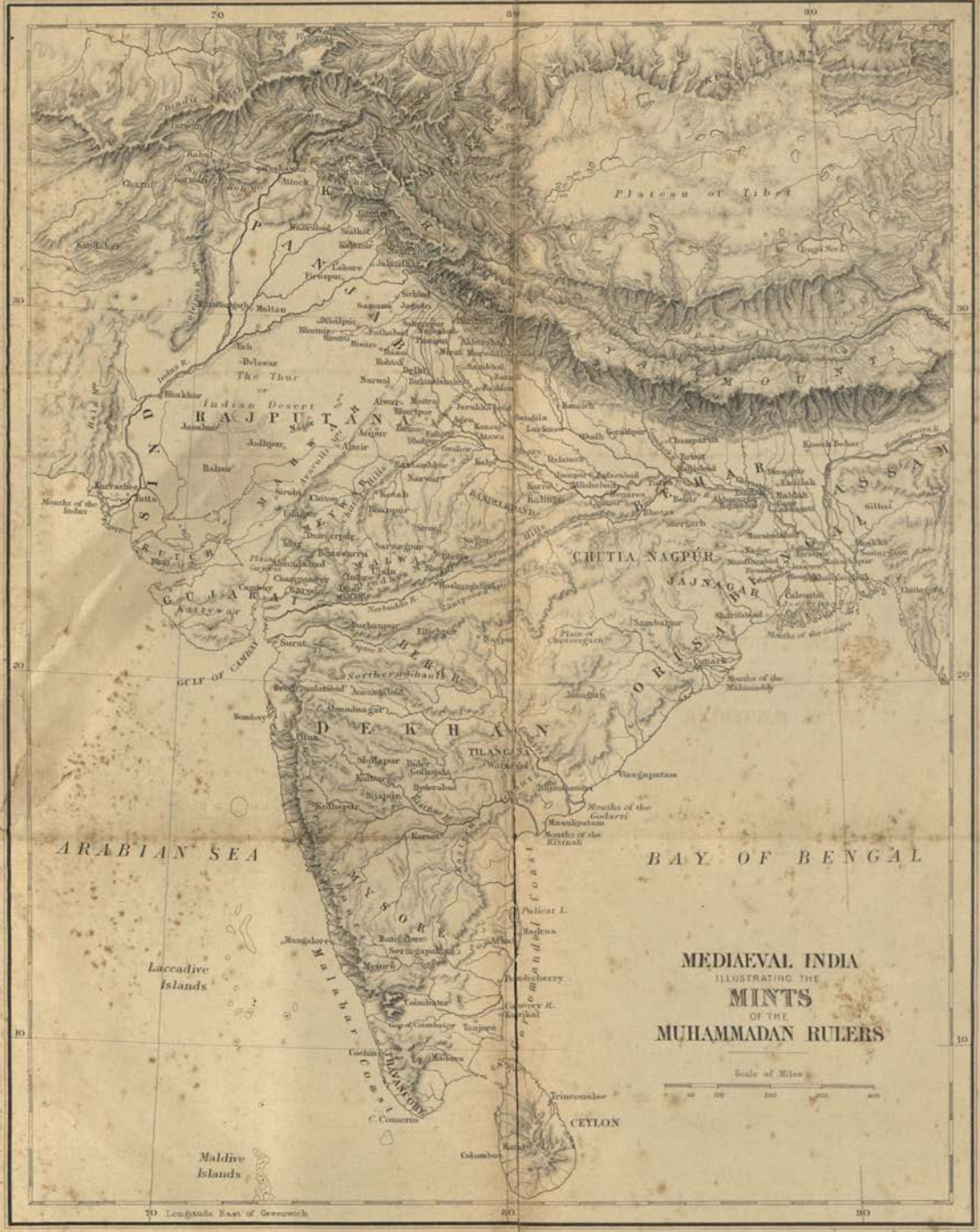
The Table of Indian Muhammadan dynasties is intended to give an outline of the chief changes that took place in the government of the Indian provinces between the time of Muhammad ibn Sam and the conquest of Akbar. It is of course incomplete, for we possess very partial knowledge of the numerous independent rulers who held single cities or districts, but did not succeed in founding a dynasty; and it also sets on one side the Hindu dynasties, who even when they submitted to the power of Dehli or Gujarát or the Bahmanís, still retained a considerable degree of independence and authority. As a sketch of the relative positions of the Muhammadan states, however, it will be found of some service to the student.

In the Plates, the difficult and often obscure coinage of Bengal has been very fully illustrated. The copper issues of Gujarát and the Bahmanís, being of a semi-effaced character, which is with difficulty reproduced by photography, have been more scantily represented than might be wished, but the miscellaneous coins included in the Appendix have been amply illustrated, in the hope that further light may be thrown upon them by the researches of other students of Indian history.

In conclusion, I must express my thanks to Mr. Thomas for his kind advice, and the loan of his annotated copy of the *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Dehlí*; and to the Keeper of Coins, who has referred in some cases to the authority of Professor Rieu, I am indebted for much assistance in the Persian matters presented by the coins.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

RICHMOND, *March* 13, 1885.


MEDIAEVAL INDIA
ILLUSTRATING THE
MINTS
OF THE
MUHAMMADAN RULERS
Scale of Miles
ARABIAN SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
GULF OF CAMBAY
Plateau of Tibet
RAJPUTANA
Indian Desert
The Thur
or
DEKHAN
MYSORE
CHUTIA NAGPÚR
JAJNAGAR
ORISSA
GUJARAT
MALWA
BUNDELKHAND
Malabar Coast
Coromandel Coast
Laccadive Islands
Maldive Islands
CEYLON
Mouths of the Indus
Mouths of the Ganges
Mouths of the Mahanadi
Mouths of the Godavri
Mouths of the Kistnah
Plain of Chittorgarh
Longitude East of Greenwich

SCHEME OF THE MUHAMM

A.H.	KASHMÍR.	GUJARÁT.	MÁLWAH.	DE
				I.
				589 Muham [Ghazn Dehli of Hi wah,
600		[Sind.] [600 Kubáchah.]		602 Kutb-a
				607 Árám S 607 Shams-
			629	
				633 Rukn-a 634 Rizíyal
		[636 Hasan Karlagh.] [637 Muhammad, to 658ff.]		637 Mu'izz- 639 'Alá-ad-
				644 Násir-a
				SULTAN
				664 Ghiyás-
				686 Mu'izz-
				II. I
				689 Jalál-a
				695 Rukn-a 695 'Alá-ad
700				
				715 Shiháb- 716 Kutb-a
				720 Násir-a
				III. TAG
				720 Ghiyás- 725 Muha

TABLE

OF THE

METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN THIS CATALOGUE.

أ	*a*	ظ	*z*
ب	*b*	ع	ʻ
پ	*p*	غ	*gh*
ت	*t*	ف	*f*
ث	*s*	ق	*k*
ج	*j*	ك	*h*
چ	*ch*	گ	*g*
ح	*h*	ل	*l*
خ	*hh*	م	*m*
د	*d*	ن	*n*
ذ	*z*	ه	*h*
ر	*r*	و	*w*
ز	*z*	ى	*y*
س	*s*	ـَ *a*	ـَا *á*
ش	*sh*	ـِ *i*	ـِى *í*
ص	*s*	ـُ *u*	ـُو *ú*
ض	*z*	ـَى *ai, é*	ـَو *au, ó*
ط	*t*		

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Preface v

Introduction vii

Scope of the Volume vii

I. BENGAL viii

Coin and inscription dates xi

Historical difficulties xiv

Chronology of the Afghan period . . . xix

Geography of Bengal xx

Mints xxiii

Table of the geographical extent of Bengal dominion xxvii

Numismatic evidence of the expedition to Kamrúp xxviii

Epithets of mints xxxii

Inscriptions xxxiii

Treasury issues xxxv

Counter-stamps xxxvi

Style and metrology xxxvii

Assays xli

Genealogical trees of the Bengal Houses . . xlii

II. SIND xlv

Historical notice xlv

Kubáchah's Coinage xlv

Karlagh's and Muhammad's Coinage . . xlvi

III. KASHMÍR xlvii

Coinage xlvii

Chronology xlvii

Confused statements of the historians . . xlviii

		PAGE
IV.	JAUNPÚR	xlix
	Chronology	xlix
	Joint reign of Mahmúd and Muhammad	l
	Post-regnal and posthumous Coinage of Husain	l
	Assays	li
	Inscriptions	li
	Genealogical tree	lii
V.	MÁLWAH	lii
	Extent of kingdom	lii
	Chronology	liii
	Akbar's conquest	liv
	Confusion *temp.* Húshang	liv
	Coinage	liv
	Inscriptions	lv
	Ornamentation	lv
	Genealogical trees	lvi
VI.	GUJARÁT	lvii
	Foundation of dynasty and spread of dominion	lvii
	Chronology	lviii
	Coinage	lix
	Inscriptions	lix
	Mustafábád	lix
	Genealogical tree	lxi
VII.	THE DEKHAN	lxii
	Muhammadan invasions	lxii
	BAHMANÍ KINGS OF KULBARGA	
	Extent of kingdom	lxiii
	Division of provinces	lxiv
	Growth of other dynasties	lxiv
	Coinage	lxiv
	Inscriptions	lxv
	Genealogical tree	lxvi
VIII.	LOCAL ISSUES	lxvii
	Appendix	lxvii

PAGE

Table of Weights of Copper and Billon currency lxix
Scheme of Indian Dynasties . (*facing*) lxix
Table of Transliteration lxxi

I. Bengal 1

1. Governors 9
Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz 9
Shams-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh 10
Bahádur Sháh 11
Coin struck in the name of Muhammad ibn Taghlak 12

II. Independent Kings 13
Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak Sháh 13
'Alá-ad-dín 'Ali Sháh 14

House of Ilyás Sháh 15
Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh 15
Sikandar Sháh I. 17
Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh 24
Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh 28

House of Rájah Káns 29
Shiháb-ad-dín Báyazíd 29
Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad 31
Shams-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh 36

House of Ilyás Sháh restored 37
Bárbak Sháh 37
Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh 38
Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh 39

Habshí Kings 41
Saif-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh 41
Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II. 42
Shams-ad-dín Muzaffar Sháh 43

House of Husain Sháh 44
'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh 44
Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh 50
'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh 52
Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh 54

PAGE

House of Muhammad Súr 56
Muhammad Sháh Ghází 56
Ghiyás-ad-dín Bahádur Sháh 58

House of Sulaimán Karáráni 59
Dáúd Sháh 59

II. Sind 61

Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah 63
Saif-ad-dín Al-Hasan Karlagh 64
Násir-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Hasan Karlagh . 66

III Kashmír 67
Shams Sháh 69
Sikandar Sháh 70
Zain-al-'Ábidín 71
Haidar Sháh 73
Hasan Sháh 74
Muhammad Sháh 76
Fath Sháh 78
Názak or Nádir Sháh 79
Humáyún 80
Islám Sháh 81
Mahmúd Sháh 81
Ibráhím 82
Husain Sháh Chakk 83
Muhammad 'Alí 84
Yúsuf Sháh Chakk 84
Akbar 85

PAGE

IV. Jaunpúr 87

Ibráhím Sháh 89
Mahmúd Sháh 95
Muhammad Sháh 103
Husain Sháh 104
Bárbak Sháh ibn Buhlól 112

V. Málwah 113

Hushang 115
Mahmúd Sháh I. 116
Ghiyás Sháh 118
Násir Sháh 122
Mahmúd Sháh II. 126

VI. Gujarát 131

Ahmad Sháh I. 133
Mahmúd Sháh I. 135
Muzaffar Sháh II. 136
Bahádur Sháh 137
Mahmúd Sháh III. 138
Ahmad Sháh II. 140
Muhammad Sháh, pretender? 141
Muzaffar Sháh III. 142

VII. The Dekhan.—Bahmanís of Kulbarga. 145

Táj-ad-din Fíróz Sháh 147
Ahmad Sháh I. 149
'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh II. 150
'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún Sháh 153
Muhammad Sháh II. 154
Mahmúd Sháh II. 155

PAGE

VIII. Local Issues 157
Ágra 159
Jaunpúr 161
Champanír 162
Lâhór 162
Mandú 163

APPENDIX 165
Kutlugh Khwájah 167
Fath-ad-dín Jalál Sháh 168
Shams-ad-dín 169
Muhammad ibn Amíd ? 169
Muhammad 170
Uncertain king 170

SUPPLEMENT 171
Bárbak Sháh of Bengal 171
Uncertain king of Bengal 172
Mahmúd ibn Muhammad ibn Sám . . . 172
Shams-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh 173
Muhammad 'Ádil Sháh 174

INDEXES 175
I. Years 177
II. Mints 185
III. Names 195
IV. Nágarí inscriptions 195
V. Ornaments 213
VI. Denominations, etc. 215
VII. Figures 215
VIII. Miscellaneous 216

PAGE

Table for converting English inches into millimètres and into the measures of Mionnet's scale 221

Table of the relative weights of English grains and French grammes 222

Comparative Table of the Years of the Hijrah and of the Christian Era 225

ERRATA.

By an oversight, بتايید has been misprinted بتائید in several places. The reader is requested to make the necessary correction on pp. xxxiv, 20, 24, 29, 30, 36, 42.

P. viii, Fárúkí Kings of Kandaish, *for* 799 *read* 1008.

P. 35, nos. 86, 87, *prefix* يمين *to* خليفة.

P. 47, no. 122, *for* سلطنته *read* سلطنته.

THE MUHAMMADAN STATES OF INDIA.

I. BENGAL.

GOVERNORS

AND

KINGS OF BENGAL.*

I. GOVERNORS

DEPENDENT, WITH INTERVALS OF REBELLION, UPON THE KINGDOM OF DEHLÍ.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Muhammad Bakhtiyár Khaljí . . .	599	1202
II.	'Izz-ad-dín Muhammad Shirán . . .	602	1205
III.	'Ala-ad-dín Mardán	605	1208
IV.	Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz	608	1211
V.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd	624	1226
VI.	'Alá-ad-dín Jání	627	1229
VII.	Saif-ad-dín Aibak	627	1229
VIII.	'Izz-ad-dín Tughril Tughán Khán . .	631	1233
IX.	Kamar-ad-dín Tamar Khán Kirán . .	642	1244
X.	Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Yúzbak (Mughís-ad-dín) .	644	1246
XI.	Jalál-ad-dín Mas'úd Malik Jání . . .	656	1258
XII.	'Izz-ad-dín Balban	657	1258

* For the evidence for the chronology, see Introduction.

		A.H.	A.D.
XIII.	Muhammad Arslán Tatar Khán . .	659?	1260
XIV.	Shér Khán } Dates uncertain.		
XV.	Amín Khán }		
XVI.	Mughís-ad-dín Tughril	677	1278

HOUSE OF BALBAN.

XVII.	Násir-ad-dín Bughra or Baghdah Khán .		681	1282
XVIII.	Rukn-ad-dín Kai-Káús		691	1291
XIX.	Shams-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh		702	1302
XX.	Shiháb-ad-dín Bughra Sháh	(West Beng.)	718	1318
XXI.	Ghíyás-ad-dín Bahádur Sháh	(East Beng.)	710	1310
		(All Bengal)	719	1319
XXII.	Násir-ad-dín . . .	(Lakhnautí)	723–6	1323–5
	Bahádur Sháh, restored (with Bahrám Khán) in East Bengal . . .		725–31	1324–30
XXIII.	Bahrám Sháh, alone . .	(East Beng.)	731–9	1330–8
XXIV.	Kadar Khán . . .	(Lakhnautí)	726–40	1325–39
XXV.	'Izz-ad-dín A'zam-al-Mulk . .	(Satgáon)	724–40	1323–39

II. INDEPENDENT KINGS.

			A.H.	A.D.
XXVI.	Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak Sháh	(East Beng.)	739–50	1338–49
XXVII.	Ikhtiyár-ad-dín Ghází Sháh	(East Beng.)	750–3	1349–52
XXVIII.	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Sháh .	(West Beng.)	740–6	1339–45

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHAH.

XXIX	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás Sháh	(Contending in West Bengal)	740–6	1339–45
		(West Bengal)	746	1345
		(All Bengal)	753–9	1352–8
XXX.	Sikandar Sháh I.		759–92	1358–89
XXXI.	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam Sháh .	(rebels)	772	1370
		(reigns)	792	1389
XXXII.	Saif-ad-dín Hamzah Sháh . . .		799	1396
XXXIII.	Shams-ad-dín		809	1406

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

XXXIV.	Shiháb-ad-dín Bayazíd Sháh	(with Rájah Káns)	812	1409
XXXV.	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh . .		817	1414
XXXVI.	Shams-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh . . .		835	1431

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH *restored.*

		A.H.	A.D.
XXXVII.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh I. . .	846	1442
XXXVIII.	Rukn-ad-dín Bárbak Sháh . . .	864	1459
XXXIX.	Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf Sháh . . .	879	1474
XL.	Sikandar Sháh II.	886	1481
XLI.	Jalál-ad-dín Fath Sháh . . .	886	1481

HABSHÍ KINGS.

XLII.	Sultán Sháhzádah Bárbak . . .	892	1486
XLIII.	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh	892	1486
XLIV.	Násir-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh II. (of the House of Ilyás) . .	895	1489
XLV.	Shams-ad-dín Abu-n-Nasr Muzaffar Sháh	896	1490

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

XLVI.	'Alá-ad-dín Husain Sháh . .	899	1493
XLVII.	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat Sháh . .	925	1518
XLVIII.	'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh . . .	939	1532
XLIX.	Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd Sháh III. (partial rule 933)	939	1532
	Conquest by Shér Sháh*	944	1537

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* See *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, p. 105 ff.

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

		A.H.	A.D.
L.	Shams-ad-dín Muhammad Súr Ghází Sháh	960	1552
LI.	Bahádur Sháh (Khizr)	962	1554
LII.	Ghiyás-ad-dín Jalál Sháh . . .	968	1560
LIII.	. . . . (Son)	971	1563

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

LIV.	Sulaimán Khán Karárání, of Bihár and Bengal	971	1563
LV.	Báyazíd Sháh	980	1572
LVI.	Dáúd Sháh	980	1572
	Final annexation by Akbar,	984	1576

I. GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

IV.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN 'IWAZ.

A.H. 608—624 = A.D. 1211—1226.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
		SILVER.
1	620	Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين Margin, فى التاريخ العشرين من شهر الربيع الاخر سنة عشرين وستمائة Rev. غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المفـ[تـ]ح عوض بن الحسين قسيم امير المومنين سلطان السلاطين نو[ر]؟ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر على برهـا(ن)؟ امير المومنين خلـ[ـد] الله ملكه Pl. I. Æ 1·2, Wt. 163
2		Same : but margin partly obliterated, and عو in second line and ض in third of reverse. Æ 1·2, Wt. 157

XIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 702—718 = A.D. 1302—1318.

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
3	Lakhnautí, [70]2	Obv. Area, within double square enclosed in circle, الامام المستعصم امير المومنين Margin, ... الفضة بجرك لكنوتى سنة اثنى ..... Rev., within double square, السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان

Pl. I. AR 1·15, Wt. 167

XXI.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 710—731 = A.D. 1310—1330.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
4	Lakhnautí 711	Obv. Area, within double square inclosed in circle, الامام المستعصم امير المومنين Margin, (*sic*) ضرب هذه الفضة بشهر لكهنوتى سنة احدا عشر وسبعمائة Rev., within square, السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه السلطان بن سلطان Pl. I. Æ 1·15, Wt. 167
5	Lakhnautí [7½]2 ?	Same: but margin ..... (?) لكهنوتى سنة اثنى ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
6	Lakhnautí [7½]3	Same: but margin, ... ثلاثة لكهنوتى سنة بش]هر ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 168
7	Lakhnautí [7½]4	Same: but margin, ... اربع وتى سنة ..... Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
8	720	Same: but margin, .. سنة عشرين وسبعما ..... Æ 1·1, Wt. 168
9	Lakhnautí 728	Same: but margin, ضرب هذه الفضة بجرك لكهنوتى سنة ثمان وعشرين وسبعمائة Pl. I. Æ 1·0, Wt. 163

COIN STRUCK IN THE NAME OF

MUHAMMAD IBN TAGHLAK,

SULTÁN OF DEHLÍ.

(Subdued Bengal A.H. 733 = A.D. 1332.)*

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
9*a*	Lakhnauti 7*xx*	Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, ... ضرب هذه الفضة بشهر لكهنوتى سنة وسبعمائة
		Rev. ابو بكر المجاهد فى سبيل الله محمد بن تغلق شاه

Pl. I. Æ 9, Wt. 169

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* Cf. nos. 274, 275, *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí* for Sátgáon issues.

II. INDEPENDENT KINGS OF BENGAL.

XXVI.—FAKHR-AD-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH.

A.H. 739—750 = A.D. 1338—1349.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint : Date.	
10	Sonárgáon 743	Obv. Area, within circle, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين Margin, ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ثلاثة واربعين وسبعمائة Rev. السلطان الاعظم فخر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر مبارکشا[ه السلطان] Æ 1·0, Wt. 157
11	Sonárgáon 744	Same: but اربع; and obv. area begins يمين الخليفة, omitting الله. Æ 1·0, Wt. 163
12	Sonárgáon 748	Same: but ثمان Pl. I. Æ 1·0, Wt. 16
13	Sonárgáon 750	Same: but خمسين وسبعمائة Æ 1·0, Wt. 161

XXVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN 'ALÍ SHÁH.

A.H. 740—746 = A.D. 1339—1345.

(*Western Bengal.*)

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
		Æ
14		Obv. Area, within square enclosed in circle, سكندر الزمان المخصوص بعنايت الرحمن ناصر امير المومنين Margin, obliterated. Rev., within square, السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر عليشاه السلطان Æ 1·0, Wt. 167
15	Fírózábád 745	Same: but obv. margin, ... هذ[ه] الفضة السكة [فى] البلد[ة] فير[وزابا]د سنة خمس [وار]بعين سبعما .. Pl. I. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166
16		Same: but date obliterated. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH.

XXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN ILYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 740—759 = A.D. 1339—1358.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
17	Shahr-i-Nau 747	Obv. Area, within square, enclosed in circle, سكندر الثانى يمين الخلافة امير المومنين Margin, ضرب هذه السكة شهرنو سنة سبع [وا]ربعين وسبعمائة Rev., within square, السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان Pl. II. Æ 1·1, Wt. 167
18	751	Same: but margin, هذ[ه] الـ . . . . . سنة احد وخمسين وسبعـ . . . . Æ 1·05, Wt. 165
19	Fírózábád	Same: but margin, ... السكة [فى] البلد[ة] فيروزاباد سنة Æ 1·05, Wt. 168

Æ No.	Mint : Date.	
20, 21	Fírózábád 754	Same: but obv. area within circle, and ناصر inserted * after الخلافة; and margin, هذ[ه] الفضة السكة فى البلد[ة] فيروزاباد سنة [ا]ربع خمسين سبعمائة Rev., within circle. Pl. II. Æ 1·0, Wt. 168 Æ 1·0, Wt. 163
22	Fírózábád 758	Same as 20: but margin, ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة ثمان وخمسين وسبعمائة Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt. 167
23	Sonárgáon 753	Same as 17: but obv. area within circle; and rev. margin, ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ثلاثة وخمسين وسبعمائة Pl. II. Æ 1·0, Wt. 167
24	Sonárgáon 754	Same as 23: but اربع Æ 1·0, Wt. 163
25, 26	Sonárgáon 757	Same as 23: but سبع Rev., within double square. Æ 1·05, Wt. 164 Æ 1·05, Wt. 167

* It is clearly omitted merely by carelessness on the preceding coins.

XXX.—SIKANDAR SHÁH I.

A.H. 759—792 = A.D. 1358—1389.

SILVER.

Æ

A.

No. | Mint: Date.

27 | Fírózábád 759 | Obv. Area, within circle,

المجاهد

فی سبیل

الرحمن

Margin, هذه الفضة ..... فیروزاباد سنة تسع وخمسین سبعمایة

Rev., within circle, شاه سکندر

ابن الیاس شاه

السلطان

Pl. II. Æ 1·05, Wt. 164

28 | Fírózábád 763 | Same: but margin, ... فیروزاباد سنة ثلاثة ستین سبعمایة

Æ 1·05

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
		B.
29	Sonárgáon 760	Obv. Area, within circle, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين Margin, ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال سنارگانو سنة ستين وسبعمانة Rev., within circle, المجاهد فى سبيل الرحمن شاه سكندر ابن الياس شاه السلطا[ن] Pl. II. Æ 1, Wt. 165
30	Mu'azza mábád 7xx	Same as 29: but margin, ضرب هذه السكة [فى] اقليم معظماباد .....ين وسبعمانة Æ 1·1, Wt. 161
		C.
31	764?	Obv. Area, within circle, الناصر لدين الله القاهر على الله Margin, ضرب ..... سنة اربع (؟) وستين سبعمانة

No.	Mint: Date.		
		Rev.	ابـــو المـجـاهـد ســكـــنـدر شـاه· السلطـــان ابـــن الـــســـلـــطـــان
			Æ ·95, Wt. 166
			D.
32	Fírózábád 771	Obv. Area, within circle,	يمين خـــلافـــة الله نـاصـر امـيـر المـومـنيـن خـلـد الله خـلافـــتـــه
		Margin,	..... بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة احدى وسبعين وسبعما[ئة]
		Rev.	الامام الاعـــظـــم ابـــو المجاهد سكندر شـــاه ابـن الـياس شاه السلطان
			Pl. II. Æ 1·05, Wt. 168
33	Fírózábád [7]x2	Same as 32: but margin,	... هذه السكة بحضرة [فير]وزاباد سنة اثنى .....
			I.O.C. Æ 1·15
34	$7\frac{6}{8}6$	Same as 32: but in margin,	. . . هذه السكة بحضرة فيروزاباد سنة ستة و . . . . .
			Æ 1·15
35, 36		Similar: but dates obliterated.	Æ 1·1 Æ 1·5

No.	Mint: Date.	E.
37	Fírózábád 780	Obv. Area, within eightfoil, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام و المسلمين خلدت خلافته Margin, ضرب هذه السكة المباركة فى بلدة المحروسة فيروزاباد سنة ثمانين وسب . . . . . Rev. Area, within circle, الواثق بتائيد الرحمن ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Margin, والخليفة الاعظم عمر الامام ابو بكر المعظم على عثمان Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt. 106
38, 39	Fírózábád 783	Same as 37: but date in obv. margin, سنة ثلاثة وثمانين وسبعماية Æ 1·2 Æ 1·2
40	Fírózábád 784	Same: but date اربع Æ 1·2

No.	Mint : Date.	Æ
41, 42	Fírózábád 785	Same: but year خمس Æ 1·2 Æ 1·25
43	Fírózábád 786	Same: but year ست Æ 1·25

F.

44	Shahr-i-Nau 782	Obv. Area, within ornamented lozenge, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين خلدت خلافته Margin, in segments, ... | المباركة فى | شهرنو سنة اثنى | وثمانين وسـ.....
		Rev. Area, within octagon, سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان Margin, الواثق ابو بكر بتائيد عمر الرحمن ابو عثمان المجاهد | على Æ 1·25, Wt. 166
45	Shahr-i-Nau 783	Same as 44: but obv. area arranged in four lines; and margin, ضرب ..... | فى عرصة شهر نو | ... ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمابة Pl. II. Æ 1·2, Wt. 166

Æ

No. | Mint: Date.

G.

46 | Satgáon 783

Obv. Area, within sixfoil,

يمين

خليفة الله ناصر امير

المومنين خلد الله

خلافته

Margin, in segments,

ضر[ب] ه[ذه] | . . . . . | فى عرصة | ستكانو سنة

| ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمانة

Rev. Area, within quatrefoil,

سكندر شاه

ابن الياس شاه

السلطان

Margin, . . العا

عمر العا . ة

ابو بكر الامام

عثمان

المجاهد

على

Pl. II. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	H.
47	Fírózábád 783	Obv. Area, within hexagon, يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام و المسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, ضرب هذه | السكة المباركة | فى بلدة | فيروزاباد سنة | ثلاث وثمانين | وسبعمائة Rev. Area, within circle, ابو المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شـــاه السلـــطـــان Margin, الامام ابو بكر الاعظم عمر الواثق عثمان بتائيد الرحمن على Pl. II. Æ 1·25, Wt. 166
48	„ 784	Same as 46 : but اربع Æ 1·1
49	„ 785	Same: but خمس Æ 1·2
50	„ 786	Same: but ست Æ 1·2
51	„ 788 ?	Same: but ثمان (?) Æ 1·1

XXXI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN A'ZAM SHÁH.

A.H. 792*—799 = A.D. 1389—1396.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint : Date.	
52	Jannatá-bád 790	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين يمين امير المومنين Margin, . . ضرب ه.....[ج]نتاباد سنة تسعين سبعما . . Rev. Area, within square, المويد بتائيد الرحمن غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر اعظم شاه السلطان Margin, in segments outside square, ... | ..... عمر | ..... Æ 1·1, Wt. 165
53	Jannatá-bád 790	Same : but جنة اباد ; and على | عثمان legible in rev. margin. Pl. III. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165

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* See *Introduction* on the difficulties presented by the dates.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
54	Mu'azzam-ábád 7[9]7	Same: but و of obv. area in second line, and obv. margin ضرب هذه الدينار (*sic*) حضرت معظمراباد سنة سبعة ..... وسبعمـ... Obv. area enclosed in eightfoil; rev. area enclosed in square, with loops, in which ابو بكر | عمر | عثمان | على Pl. III. Æ 1·15, Wt. 165
55	,,	Similar: Obv. margin, ضرب هـذه ..... فى بلدة معظمراباد ... Rev. margin, traces of names of the four Khalífahs. Æ 1·2, Wt. 164
56		Similar to 55: but obv. margin obliterated. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165
57	,, 799?	Similar to 52: but obv. area enclosed in eightfoil. Obv. margin, ضرب هذه ..... معظمراباد (؟) سنة تسع تسعين (؟) سبعمائة Pl. III. Æ 1·0, Wt. 164

℞ No.	Mint: Date.	
58		Same as 57: margins nearly obliterated. ℞ ·95
59	Satgáon 790	Obv. Area, enclosed in quatrefoil, similar to 52. Margin, ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة ستكانو سنة تسعين ..... Rev. with loops and Khalífahs' names, as 54. ℞ 1·05
60	Fírózábád 794	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام والـمسلـــمـين خـلـدت مـلـــكـه (الاسـ of الاسلام worked into an arabesque). Margin, ضرب هـذه السكة فى حضرة فيروزاباد سنـة اربع وتسعين وسبعما . . Rev. Area, within lozenge, غـــيـاث الـــدنـيـا والدين ابو المظـفر اعـــظـــمـــشـــاه السلطان Margin, in segments, السلطان | الاعظم | المويد بتائيد | الملك الرحمن Pl. III. ℞ 1·15, Wt. 165

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
61	Fírózábád 795	Similar : but خمس instead of اربع ,, Æ 1·15
62	,, 796	Similar : but ست instead of اربع Æ 1·25, Wt. 165
63	796	Similar : but Rev. Area, غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر اعظـــمشاه ابـن سكـنـدر شـاه ابـن الـــيـــاس شـــاه السلطـــان Æ 1·2
64	Satgáon 795	Similar to 60 : but فى عرصة ستكانو سنة خمس وتسعين وسبعماً.. Æ 1·2, Wt. 166

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

XXXII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH.

A.H. 799—809 = A.D. 1396—1406.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
65	Fírózábád	Obv. Area, within square, ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام والـــمـــسـلـمـــين خـلـد مـلـــكـــة Margin, in segments, ض]رب هذ[ه] | السكة فى حضرت | فيروزاباد | .....
		Rev. سيف الدنيا والـــدين ابو المجاهد حمزة شاه بن اعظمشاه بن سكندر شـــاه بـن الياس شـــاه السلطان Pl. III. Æ 1·25, Wt. 165
66	„ 799	Same: but margin, ضرب هذ[ه] | السكة فى حضر] | ت فيروزاباد | سنة ٧٩٩ I. O. C. Æ 1·15, Wt. 142

HOUSE OF RÁJAH KÁNS.

XXXIV.—SHIHÁB-AD-DÍN BÁYAZÍD.

A.H. 812—817 = A.D. 1409—1414.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
67	Fírózábád 816	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر امير المومنين غـــوث الاســـلام والـــمـــســـلـــمـين خـلـد مـلـــكـــه Margin, ... فيروزاباد سنة خمس عشر .....
		Rev., within circle, المويد بتـــائـيـد الـرحـمـن شهـاب الـدنـيـا والـديـن ابو المظفر بايزي[د شا]ه الـسـلـط[ان

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
68	816	Obv. Area, within looped octagon, similar, omitting خلد ملکه. Margin, in segments, ٨١٦ | فی | .... | ... | ... | ... | ..... | .... Rev., within border of many foils, المويد بتائيد الرحمن شهاب الدنيا و الدين ابو المظفر بايزيد شاه السلطان Pl. III. Æ 1·2, Wt. 145
69	81*x*	Same as 68: but margin, ضرب فی | حضر[ت] | فیر. . | ، . | اد... | ... | *x* | ٨ I. O. C. Æ 1·2, Wt. 156
70		Same: margin obliterated, except ضرب Æ 1·25
71		Obv. same: margin obliterated. Rev. شهاب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بايزيد شاه السلطان خلد ملکه I. O. C. Æ 1·25

XXXV.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD.

A.H. 817—834 = A.D. 1414—1430.

TYPE I.

SILVER.

A.

No.	Mint: Date.	
72	Fírózábád 819	Obv. Area, within quatrefoil, ناصر الاســـلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, ضرب هذه | . . . . . | فير . ز . | باد سنة ٨١٩ Rev., within border of many foils, جلال الدنيا والدين ابـو المـظـفـر محمـد شـــاه السلطان Æ 1·25, Wt. 164
73	,, 823 or 4	Same: but margin, ضرب هذه | السكة فى | فيروزاباد | سنة ٨٢٣* (*٣ or ٤) Æ 1·2

No.	Mint: Date.	
74	Fírózábád	Same : margin as 73, but date obliterated. ا ا after فی Æ 1·25
75	,,	Same : margin as 73, but only partly legible. Æ 1·15
		B.
76	834	Obv. Area, within square, ناصر امیر المومنین غـــوث الاسلام والـــمـسلـــمین خـلـد مـلـــکـــه Margin, in segments, ضرب ه[نده] | ..... | ..... | ۸۳۴ Rev. as 72. Æ 1·15
77	Chát-gáon	Same as 76 : but margin, ... | چتکانون | ..... | .....

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
		C.
78	Fírózábád	Obv. Area, within circle, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, ... (؟) ضرب هذه السكة فى حضرة فيروزاباد Rev. as 72. I. O. C. Æ 1·2
		D.
79		Obv. Area, within eightfoil, as 76, partly obliterated. Margin, in segments, obliterated. Rev., within border of many foils, السلطان العادل جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان I. O. C. Æ 1·2
		E.
80		Obv. Area, within square, ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين خلد ملكه Margin, in segments, obliterated. Rev. as 72, but third and fourth lines put together. Æ 1·25 I. O. C. Æ 1·2

TYPE II.

(*Tughra coinage.*)

N

No. | Mint: Date.

GOLD.

81 | Obv., in tughra form, (?) السلطان الاعظم

Rev., in tughra form,

جلا]ل الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه ا[لسلطا]ن

Pl. IV. *N* 1·0, Wt. 168

SILVER.

R

82 | Fírózábád 827 | Obv. Area, within circle,

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, ... زاباد فی سنة ۸۲۷

Rev., in tughra form,

جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر مح[مد] شاه السلطان

R 1·25, Wt. 164

83 | Rhotas-púr 827 | Same as 82:

but margin, ضرب هذه السكة فی روتصپور فی سنة ۸۲۷

Pl. IV. *R* 1·2

AR

No.	Mint: Date.	
84, 85	Chát-gáon*	Obv. as 82 : but margin, ... ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة چتكانو فى سنة Rev., in tughra form, المويد بتائيد الرحمن جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان Æ 1·2 Pl. IV. Æ 1·2
86, 87	,,	Obv., in tughra form, خليقة الله ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين Beneath, فى عرصة چتكانو Rev., in tughra form, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان Æ 1·2 Pl. IV. Æ 1·25

* The initial letter of چتكانو is clearly ح, and cannot be interpreted as the س of ستكانو. The date in ciphers which some have discovered on the reverse of coins similar to 85 and 86 is really the beginning of the word جلال.

XXXVI.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 834—846 = A.D. 1430—1442.

Æ

SILVER.

No. Mint: Date.

88 836 Obv. Area, within circle,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, ... فى سنة ٨٣٦

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان الاعظم
شمس الدنيا و
الدين ابو المجاهد احمد
شاه بن محمد شاه
السلطان

Pl. IV. Æ 1·15, Wt. 165

89 Obv., within circle,

ناصر امير المومنين
غوث الاسلام
والمسلمين
خلد ملكه

Margin, ... ضرب هذه السكة فى عرصة

Rev., within circle,

الموید بتائید
الرحمن شمس الدنيا
والدين ابو المظفر احمد
شاه بن محمد شاه
السلطان

I. O. C. Æ 1·25

HOUSE OF ILYÁS SHÁH

(*RESTORED*).

XXXVIII.—BÁRBAK SHÁH.

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
90	Jannat-ábád ? 873	Obv. Area, within circle, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله خـزانـة ٨٧٣ Margin, ابو بكر صديق	على المز[تضى	عثمان العفان	عمر الفاروق |, in retrograde order, divided by arabesque ornaments. Rev. ضرب السلطـــان الاعـــد[ل الاعظم باربكشاه سلطان ابن محمود شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه جنتاباد (؟) Pl. IV. Æ 1·2, Wt. 157
91		Obv. Same : but lowest line of area obscure. Rev. Same : but lowest word obliterated. Æ 1·1

XXXIX.—SHAMS-AD-DÍN YÚSUF SHÁH.

A.H. 879—886 = A D. 1474—1481.

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.		
92	Sonár-gáon? 884	Obv.	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله سنارگانو(؟) ۸۸۴
		Rev.	شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر يوسف شاه سلطان ابن باربکشاه سلطان ابن محمود شاه سلطان

Pl. IV. Æ 95, Wt. 162

93 Same: but mint and date nearly obliterated (خزانة instead of سنارگانو?)

Æ 1·05

XLI.—JALÁL-AD-DÍN FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 886—892 = A.D. 1481—1486.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
94–96	Fathábád 886	Obv., within border of arabesques, جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه سلطان Rev., within similar border, ابن محمود شاه السلطان الحسين شاهى فتحاباد ٨٨٦ Æ 1·0, Wt. 164 Pl. V. Æ 1·0 Æ 1·1
97		Obv. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله . . . . . Rev. السلطان ا[بن السلطان جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه السلطان ابن محم[ود شاه السلطان Pl. V. Æ 1·0

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
98		Obv.	السلطان ا]بـن السلطـان جلال الدنيا والدين ابو] المظفر
		Rev.	فتحشاه السلطـان ابن محمود شاه السلطان . . . .

Æ 1·0

HABSHÍ KINGS.

XLIII.—SAIF-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 893—896=A.D. 1487—1490

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
99	893	Obv., within ornamented border, لا اله الا الـــلـــه محمد رسول الـــلـــه خزانة ٨٩٣ Rev., within ornamented border, سيف الـــدنـــيـا والـــديـــن ابـــو المظفر فيروز شـــاه السلطان خلد الله ملكـــه وسلطانه Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 165
100	Fathábád 893	Same: but فتحاباد ٨٩٣ Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 161
101	Mahmúd-ábád 895 ?	Same: but. ؟ ٨٩٤ محموداباد Æ 1·1, Wt. 163
102		Same: mint and date illegible. Æ 1·2, Wt. 168

XLIV.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH II.*

A.H. 895—896 = A.D. 1489—1490.

Æ

No. Mint: Date.

SILVER.

103, 104 Obv., within zigzag border,

المويد
بتائيد الرحمن
خليفة الله
بالحجت والبرهان

Rev., within border of many foils,

السلطان العادل
ناصر الدنيا والدين
ابو المجاهد محمود
شاه السلطان

Æ 1·1, Wt. 165
Pl. V. Æ 1·05

* The pseudo-patronym Abu-l-Mujáhid identifies this Mahmúd as the second of the name; for the first and third were styled Abu-l-Muzaffar.

XLV.—SHAMS-AD-DIN MUZAFFAR SHÁH.

A.H. 896—899 = A.D. 1490—1493.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint : Date.	
105	896	Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٢ (٢ for ٦) Margin, ابو بكر	عمر	عثمان	على divided by arabesques. Rev. شمس الدنيا والدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطا]نه. Pl. V. I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 141
106	89*x*	Same : but unit of date obliterated. Æ 1·1, Wt. 163
107	896*	Same : but ٨٩٦ نة .... I. O. C. Æ 1·0, Wt. 160

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* In a paper in the *Journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society*, xlii. 312, the late Sir E. C. Bailey describes and engraves a gold coin of this king, but fails to decipher the lowest line of the obv., which, however, is clearly legible in the cut as خزانة ٨٩٢.

HOUSE OF HUSAIN SHÁH.

XLVI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN* HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 899—925=A.D. 1493—1518.

No.	Mint: Date.	GOLD.
108	899	Obv., within double eightfoil, surrounded by border of small quatrefoils, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٩
		Rev. السلطان العادل الباذل ولد سيد المرسلين علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه

Pl. V. (Ringed.) Æ 1·05, Wt. 176·4

* The julús name is written on the coins either علاء without hemzeh, or with hemzeh alone, علاء. The hemzeh is written like a curved alif.

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
109–112	Husain-ábád 899	Obv., within border, as 108, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله حسيناباد ٨٩٩ (fully pointed) Rev. as 108 Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 155 Æ 1·1, Wt. 164 Æ 1·15, Wt. 163 I. O. C. Æ 1·1
113, 114	Fathábád 899	Obv., within ornamented border, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله فتحاباد ٨٩٩ Rev., within ornamented border, علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه Æ 1·0, Wt. 163 Æ 1·05, Wt. 162
115	899	Obv. Same as 113 : mint illegible. Rev. علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه وسلطا]نه Æ 1·0, Wt. 159

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
116	899	Obv., within ornamented border, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رسول الله خزانة ٨٩٩ Rev. as 108. Pl. V. Æ 1·15, Wt. 165
117	[9]12	Obv. as 109, but different border, and last line خزا ا ٢ Rev. علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر شاه السلطان خلد ملكه وسلطانه Æ 1·1, Wt. 164
118		Obv. Area, within double wavy circle, لا الـــه الا الله محمد رســـول الله Margin, in ornamented border, ابو بكر ا . . . ا . . . . . ا على Rev. السلطان المويد . . . . نا نمان الـــلـــه علاؤ الدينا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شـــاه السلطان . . . . Pl. V. Æ 1·1, Wt. 159

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
119, 120	Husain-ábád 89[9]	Obv., within ornamented border, السلطان العادل علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان Rev., within ornamented border, ابن سيد اشرف حسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه حسيناباد ٨٩ (*sic*) Æ 1·2, Wt. 163 Æ 1·1
121	Husain-ábád [90]7	Same: but last line of rev. حسيناباد ٧ Æ 1·2, Wt. 158

Æ

GOLD.

122	919	Obv. ا]لسلطا[ن الفاتح للكامرو وكمته وجاجنكر واريسه ع]لاؤ الدنيا وال[دين [ابو المظفر] Rev. حسين شاه ال]سلطان بن سيد اشرف الحسينى خلد ملكه وسلطنة[ه سنة ٩١٥* (*sic*) Pl. VI. Æ '85, Wt. 159

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* This peculiar monogram appears to be merely the result of writing ١ and ٩ in a single stroke, by connecting the bases.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	SILVER.
123–125	Fathábád 89[9]	Same as 122; but last two lines of rev., خلد الله ملكه [و]سلطانه فتحاباد ٨٩ (*sic*) Pl. VI. Æ ·9, Wt. 162 Pl. VI. Æ 1·05 Æ 1·1
126, 127	913	Same: but last line of rev. خلد ملكه ودامت سلطانه ٩١٣ Pl. VI. Æ 1·15, Wt. 160 Æ 1·15
128	Muhammadábád 917	Obv. same as 122, omitting ابو المظفر. Rev., within border of dots, ابو المظفر حسين شاه السلطان بن سيد اشرف حسيني خلد ملكه وسلطنه (*sic*) محمد اباد ٩١٧ Pl. VI. Æ 1·15, Wt. 164
129, 130	Husainábád 919	Same: but ابن instead of بن, and last three lines of rev., خلد ملكه وسلطنته (؟) سنة ٩١٩ حسيناباد Æ 1·1, Wt. 154 Pl. VI. Æ 1·1, Wt. 163
131		Same: but mint and date obliterated Æ 1·15, Wt. 162

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
132, 133		Obv.	السلطان العادل علاء الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر
		Rev.	حسين شاه سلطـــان بن سيد اشرف الحسينى خلد مـلـــكـــه خزانة

I. O. C. Æ 1·0
Æ 1·2

XLVII.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN NASRAT SHÁH.

A.H. 925—939 = A.D. 1518—1532.

Æ

No. Mint: Date.

SILVER.

134–136 Husainábád 925

Obv., within ornamented border,

السلطان
بن السلطان ناصر
الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر
حسيناباد

Rev., within ornamented border,

نصرتشاه السلطان
بن حسين شاه السلطان
الحسينى خلد ملكه
خزازانة ٩٢٤ (*sic*)

Pl. VI. Æ 1·05, Wt. 160
Æ 1·1
I. O. C. Æ 1·0

137 Nasratábád 927

Obv., within dotted border,

السلطان
بن السلطان
ناصر الدنيا والدين
ابو المظفر

Rev., within dotted border,

نصرتشاه سلطان
بن حسين شاه سلطان
الحسينى خلد ملكه
نصرتاباد ٩٢٧

Pl. VI. Æ ·9

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
138–141	Fathábád 925	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحاباد ٨٩
		Rev.	نصرتشاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد ملكه دار النصر ٩٦٤
			Æ 1·05 Pl. VI. Æ 1·05 (Very coarse.) Æ ·95 " " Æ 1·05
142	Fathábád [93]3	Same as 138 : but no mint on obv. ; rev. ends خلد الله ملكه فتحاباد ٣ ///	
			I. O. C. Æ 1·0
143		Same as 138 : but no mint on obv. ; ناصر الدنيا والدين in one line, and lowest line of rev. obscure.	
			Æ 1·15

XLVIII.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 939 = A.D. 1532.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.		
144	Nasrat-ábád?	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شا ه السلطان
		Rev.	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه نصرتاباد ؟

Pl. VII. Æ 1·0, Wt. 160

145	Nasrat-ábád?	Obv. Same, within dotted border; بن in first line.	
		Rev., within dotted border,	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى خلد] الله ملكه نصر[تا]باد ؟

Æ ·95

Æ No.	Mint: Date.		
146	Fathábád	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطـــان علاؤ الـــدنيا والـــدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه سلطـــان . . .
		Rev.	بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان ال]حسينى خلد الله ملكه وسلطـــانه فـــتحاباد

I. O. C. Æ ·95

XLIX.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH III.

(Partial rule, A.H. 933—939=A.D. 1526—1532.)

A.H. 939—944=A.D. 1532—1537.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.		
147	Nasrat-ábád 933	Obv.	السلطان بن السلطان غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود In centre, in a small circle, شاهی بدر
		Rev.	شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان خلد الله ١٣٣ ملكه وسلطانه نصرتاباد In centre, in small circle, شاهی بدر

Pl. VII. Æ 1·05, Wt. 166

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
148	933	Same: mint obliterated. Æ ·95
149	Muhammadábád 934	Same: but شاه transposed from beginning of rev. to end of obv.; inscription differently arranged, and mint and date, محمداباد ٩٣٤ Pl. VII. I. O. C. Æ 1·05
150, 151	Husainábád 939	Same: inscription differently arranged, and mint and date, حسيناباد ٩٣٩ Æ ·95 I. O. C. Æ 1·1

HOUSE OF MUHAMMAD SÚR.

I.—MUHAMMAḌ SHÁH GHÁZÍ.

A.H. 960—962 = A.D. 1552—1554.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
152	Arakán 962	Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, ابا بكر الصديق | عمر الخطاب | عثمان العفان | على [المرتضى
		Rev. Area, within square, محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه Margin, شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر سنة ٩٦٢ ضرب اركان

Pl. VII, Æ 1·3, Wt. 180

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	
153, 154*		Obv. Same: but margin turned round.

Rev. Area, within square,

سلطان جلال الدين
محمد شـــاه غازى
خلد الله ملـــكـــه

Margin obliterated.

Pl. VII. Æ 1·2
Æ 1·1

* On the attribution of these coins to Muhammad and not to Jalál Sháh, see *Introduction*.

LI.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 962—968 = A.D. 1554—1560.

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
155	965	Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, in segments, ابا بكر صديـ[ـق] | عمر خطاب] | عثمان | على Rev. Area, within square, بهادر شاه ابن محمد شاه غازى خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه श्री वहादुर साही *Srí Vahádur Sáhi* Margin, غياث ✡ الدنيا ٩٦٤[٩] | والدين | ابو المظفر Pl. VII. R 1·25, Wt. 174
156	96*x*	Same: but [٩]٦*x* R 1·25
157	966	Same: but ٩٦٦ I. O. C. R 1·2
158	967	Same: but ٩٦٧ R 1·3
159		Same: but date obliterated. R 1·25

HOUSE OF SULAIMÁN KARÁRÁNÍ.

LVI.—DÁÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 980—984=A.D. 1572—1576.

Æ

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
160	Tándah	Obv. Area, within square, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله Margin, similar to 152, partly obliterated. Rev. Area, within square, داود شاه بن سليمان شاه كرراني خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه श्री दाउद शही *Srí Dáud Ṣahí* Margin, at left, ضرب تانده | ..... | ..... | ابو المظفر at top. Pl. VII. Æ 1·25, Wt. 179
161, 162	Tándah	Similar: rev. margin illegible, except تانده. Æ 1· Æ 1·1

II. SIND.

GOVERNORS OF SIND.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Násir-ad-dín Kubáchah—		
	Multán, Sind, and Uchh . . .	600	1203
	to	625	1228
II.	Saif-ad-dín al-Hasan Karlagh—		
	Ghór and Ghazní	620	1223
	Sind	636	1238
III.	Násir-ad-dín Muhammad ibn al-Hasan Karlagh	637	1239
	to at least	658	1259

I.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN KUBÁCHAH.

A.H. 600—625=A.D. 1203—1228.

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Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
163, 164		Chohán Horseman; above, *Srí Hamirah.*	ناصر الدنيا والدين قـــباچـــه الســلطـــان

Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
Æ ·6

II.—SAIF-AD-DÍN AL-HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 620—637=A.D. 1223—1239.

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
165	633	لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله المستنصر بالله امير المومنين	Area, within circle, سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر الحسن قرلغ Margin, الثالث من شوال سنة ثلث وثلثين ..... Pl. VIII. I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 169
166	634	,,	,, Margin, ... شهور سنة اربع وثلثين وستم .... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170
167	[63]4	,,	,, Margin, ضرب هذ درهم فى شهور سنة اربع و..... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
168	634	Same as 165.	Same as 165. Margin, شهور .. .. سنة اربع وثلثين وستمائة.... I. O. C. Æ 1·05, Wt. 170
169	[63]6 ?	,,	,, Margin, ...درهم فى شهور سنة ست (؟)..... I. O. C. Æ 1·0, Wt. 170
170	6*xx*	,,	,, Margin, ...سين وستمائة ناصر امير ..... I. O. C. Æ 1·0, Wt. 170

III.—NÁSIR-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD IBN HASAN KARLAGH.

A.H. 637—658=A.D. 1239—1259.

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Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
171		ناصر الدنيا و الدين	محمد بن حسن قرلغ	Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
172		,,	محمد بن حسن قرلغ	Æ
173	Ghazní	In centre, غزنة Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين	श्री मह *Srí Maha-* मद क *mad Ka-* रलुक *raluk.*	Pl. VIII. Æ ·6
174*–178		In centre, Horse to right. Around, ناصر الدنيا والدين	,,	Æ ·6 Æ ·6 Æ ·6 Pl. VIII. Æ ·6 Æ ·6

* On Nos. 175—177 मु for म in first line.

III. KASHMÍR.

KINGS OF KASHMÍR.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Shams Sháh Mír	735	1334
II.	Jamshíd	738	1337
III.	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí Shér	740	1339
IV.	Shiháb-ad-dín	753	1352
V.	Kutb-ad-dín	772	1370
VI.	Sikandar Sháh	788	1386
VII.	Amír Khán 'Alí Sháh	813	1410
VIII.	Zain-al-'Ábidín	820	1417
IX.	Haidar Sháh Hájjí Khán	872	1467
X.	Hasan Sháh	874	1469
XI.	Muhammad Sháh	886	1481
XII.	Fath Sháh	888	1483
	Muhammad (2nd reign)	898	1492
	Fath Sháh (2nd reign)	919	1513
	Muhammad (3rd reign)	920	1514
	Fath Sháh (3rd reign)	923	1517
	Muhammad (4th reign)	926	1520
XIII.	Názak Sháh	934	1527
	Muhammad (5th reign)	937	1530
	Názak Sháh (2nd reign) . . .	944	1537
XIV.	Mirza Haidar Doghlat (*Humayún's* governor)	948	1541
XV.	Ibráhím	960	1552
XVI.	Ismá'íl	963	1555
XVII.	Habíb	964	1556
XVIII.	Husain Sháh Chakk	970	1562
XIX.	Yúsuf Sháh Chakk	986	1578
	Akbar annexes Kashmír,	995	1586

I.—SHAMS' SHÁH.

A.H. 735—738=A.D. 1334—1337.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
179	Kashmír	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير In segments outside, inscription illegible.	عظم شاه شمس الا السلطان

Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt 91

VI.—SIKANDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 788—813=A.D. 1386—1410.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
180	Kashmír 792	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة اثنى | تسعين |	السلطان الاعظم سكـــندر شـاه

Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 95

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ROUND.

Æ

181	Kashmír 810	ضـــرب كشمير شهور عشر و.....	السلطان الا... سكـــندر شاه ...

Æ ·75

* The copper pieces of Kashmír have generally a bar across the middle of the reverse, with a sort of knot or arabesque in its middle.

VIII.—ZAIN-AL-'ÁBIDÍN.

A.H. 820—872=A.D. 1417—1467.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
182	Kashmír 842	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة اثنى | واربعين | وثمانمائة	السلطان الاعظم زيـــن العابدين ٨٤٢
			Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 96
183	84*x*	,,	,, Unit obliterated.
			Æ ·6, Wt. 94

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ROUND.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
Æ			
184, 185	Kashmír 841	ضرب كشمير فى شهور سنة احدى واربعين وثمانمائة	Same as 182. Without ciphers. Æ ·85 Æ ·9
186, 187	,, 851	,, but احدى وخمسين	,, With a bar and arabesque across the middle. Pl. VIII. Æ ·85 Æ ·85
188	Kashmír	Within quatrefoil, كشمير with a stroke through the middle of the word.	السلطا[ن زين العا بدين Æ ·8

IX.—HAIDAR SHÁH.

A.H. 872—874=A.D. 1467—1469.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
Æ				
No.				
189	Kashmír 874	Within lozenge, ضرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة [1]ربع | وسبعين | وثما[نمانة] (Read in alternate order.)	الـ]ـسلطان الاعظم شـــاه حـــيـدر ٨٧٤	Pl. VIII. Æ ·85, Wt. 95

COPPER.

ROUND.

Æ				
190	Kashmír 874	ضرب كشـ[ـمير فى شهور [سنة .... وســبــعــيــن وثمانمانة	السلطان الاعظم حـــيـدر شـــاه ٨٧٤	Æ ·85

X.—HASAN SHÁH.

A.H. 874—886=A.D. 1469—1481.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
191	Kashmír 876	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, فى شهور | سنة . . . | وسبعين | وثمانمايه (The obscure segment doubtless contained the unit سنة ست.)	السلطان الاعظم حســـن شـــاه ٨٧٦ PL. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 94

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Æ

ROUND.

192	[Kashmír] 876	ضرب [كشمير فى شـــهـــور ... ست وسبعين وثمانمايه	السلطان الاعظم حســـنشـــاه with a bar, looped, across middle. Æ ·75

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
193	Kashmír 87*x*	ضرب كشمير فـــى شهـور سنة وسبعين	Same as 192. حسن شاه separate. Pl. VIII. Æ ·85
194	Kashmír	ضرب شـــهـــور	,, Æ ·7

XI.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A.H. 886–888, 898–919, 920–923, 926–934, 937–944
=A.D. 1481–83, 1492–1513, 1514–17, 1520–27, 1530–37.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
195	Kashmír 895	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كـشمير Outside, سنة خمس | ..... | تسعين اوثماز[مائة (Read in alternate segments.)	عـــظـــم محمد شاه السلطان الا ٨٩x (?) Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 94
196	Kashmír	Within square, ضـــرب كـشمير Outside, inscr. illegible, except شهو]ر	شـــاه محمد غازى ناصر الدين Æ ·6, Wt. 96

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ROUND.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	Æ
197	Kashmír 898?	ضرب كشمير فى شهور سنة ثمان (؟) تسعين وثمانما[ئة	السلطان الاعظم محمد شاه	Æ ·9
198		ضرب ..... شهور ... تسع	,,	Æ ·8
199		..... ضرب فى شهور سنة	,, differently arranged.	Æ ·75
200		ضرب ... شهور	,,	Æ ·7
201	Kashmír	كشمير ضرب	,,	Æ ·7

XII.—FATH SHÁH.

A.H. 888—898, 919—920, 923—926.
= A.D. 1483—1492, 1513—1514, 1517—1520.

SILVER.

ÆR — SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
202	Kashmír 896	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, | سنة ست | شيور .. وتسعين | وثما	فتح شـــاه عـــظـــم السلطان الا PL. VIII. ÆR ·7, Wt. 93

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Æ — ROUND.

203	,, 89*x*	ضرب كشمير شهور سنة ا .. وتســـعـــين وثمانمائـــة	السلطا[ن الا]عظم فـــتـــح [شـــاه PL. VIII. Æ ·75
204, 205	,,	Similar; unit illegible.	,, Æ ·8 Æ ·7

XIII.—NÁZAK SHÁH.

A.H. 934—937, 944—948.
=A.D. 1527—1530, 1537—1541.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
206	Kashmír *xx*6	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كـشمير Around, | فى شهور | سنة ست | . . . . . |	عـــظـــم نـــاذك شـــاه السلطان [الا

Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 96

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ROUND.

Æ

207	ضرب . . شهور سنة	عظ]م السلط[ان الا نـــاذك شـــاه

Pl. VIII. Æ ·7

HUMÁYÚN.

[MUGHAL EMPEROR.]

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
208	Kashmír 953?	Within square, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, | ثلث (؟) | شهور خمسين | وتسعمائة	السلطان الاعظم محمد همايـــو ن غـــــازى Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 91
209	,,	,, Unit illegible.	Æ ·6, Wt. 91

ISLÁM SHÁH
[OF DEHLÍ].

SILVER.

ÆR

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
210	Kashmír 957	Within square, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, [فى شهور] سنة سبع[ع] خمسين | تسع مائة |	السلطان الاعظم اســـلام شـــاه ٩٥٧

Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 91

MAHMÚD SHÁH.

A.H. 961.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

211	Kashmír 961	Within square, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, [فى] شهـ[ـور] | سنة [احد]ى | وستين | تسعمائة	السلطان الاعظم محمود شـــاه ٩٦١

Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 94

XV.—IBRÁHÍM.

A.H. 960—963 = A.D. 1552—1555.

SILVER.

ÆR — SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
212	Kashmír	Within lozenge, ضـــرب كشمير Outside, | .... | ... | فى شهور |	عـــظـــم ابراهيم شاه السلطان الا Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 94

COPPER.

Æ — ROUND.

213	,,	ضرب كشمير	الـ]ســلــطــا[ن ابـرا[هـ]ـيم شا[ه Æ ·65
214	,,	ضرب كشمير فـــى ..... شهور	,, Æ ·65

XVIII.—HUSAIN SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 970—986=A.D. 1562—1578.

SILVER.

Æ — Square.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
215	Kashmír 970	Within square, ۹۷۰ ضرب کشمیر Outside, [فی] شهو | ر سنة | سبعین | [وتسعمائة]	پادشاه غازی حسین محمد نصر الدین Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 94
216	Kashmír 972	” but ۹۷۲ ; and margin, | [ا]ثنتی اثنی | ..... | وتسعمائة	نصر الدین محمد حسین پادشاه غازی Æ ·65, Wt. 94

COPPER.

Æ

217	970	ضرب ..... هفتاد و نه صد سنة	..... حسی[ن] پ[ا]دشا[ه] ....

Æ ·85

MUHAMMAD 'ALÍ.

A.H. 980=A.D. 1572.

SILVER.

Æ

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
218	Kashmír 980	Within square, ۹۸۰ ضـــرب کشمیر Outside, تـــاریخ | ســنة | [نه] صد[و] | هشتار	پـــادشـــاه محمـد علی ظهیر الدیـن Pl. VIII. Æ ·6, Wt. 93

XIX.—YÚSUF SHÁH CHAKK.

A.H. 986—995=A.D. 1578—1586.

SILVER.

SQUARE.

219, 220	Kashmír 987	Within square, ۹۸۷ ضـــرب کشمیر Outside, ســنه نه | صد و | ... |	پادشاه غ[ـازی محمد یوسف نصر الـــدین Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 97 I. O. C. Æ ·65, Wt. 95

AKBAR
[OF DEHLI].

SILVER.

SQUARE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
221	Kashmír 987*	Same as 219. ۹۸۷ Outside, [و]صد | سنة نه | هفتاد	ادشـــاه غازی محمـد اکبر جلال الدیـن Pl. VIII. Æ ·65, Wt. 94
222	Kashmír 9]x4?	,, No ciphers. Outside, (؟)ع[اربع] | سنة [ر]شهو | و ..ـین | وتسعما ..	..... عظم محمد جلال الدین اکبر Æ ·6, Wt. 94

* The marginal inscription reads 97x, and the 987 of the area was probably a later insertion in the die.

IV. JAUNPÚR.

KINGS OF JAUNPÚR.

(KINGS OF THE EAST.)

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Khwájah-i-Jahán, governor of Kanauj, Oudh, Karra, and Jaunpúr, assumes independence,	796	1394
II. Mubárak Sháh, his adopted son. . .	802	1399
III. Shams-ad-dín Ibráhím Sháh Sharkí . .	803	1400
IV. Mahmúd Sháh ibn Ibráhím . . .	844	1440
V. Muhammad Sháh ibn Mahmúd (joint-king with preceding)	861	1456
VI. Husain Sháh ibn Mahmúd . . .	863	1458
fled to Bengal,*	881	1476
died there . .	905	1500
Bárbak Sháh ibn Buhlól of Dehlí, appointed governor of Jaunpúr . .	892	1486
removed	899	1493

* His coins, however, run on to 909.

III.—IBRÁḤÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 803—844=A.D. 1400—1440.

N

No. | Mint · Date.

GOLD.

223 | 831?

Obv. Area, within circle,

فی زمن الامـــام
امـــیـــر المومنین
ابو الفتح خلدت
خلافتـه

Margin, ضربت (*sic*) هذا الدینار فی سنة احدی وثلثین (؟) وثمانمایة

Rev.

السلطان الاعـــظم
شمس الدنیا والدین
ابو المظفر ابراهیم شاه
السلطـــانی خلدت
مملکته

Pl. IX. *N.* 85, Wt. 166

COPPER.*

FIRST SIZE.

Æ

	Obv.	*Rev.*
224 — 820	الخلیفة امیر	ابراهیم شـــاه
	المومنین خلدت	سلطانی خلدت
	خلافـــته ٨٢٥	مـملـــکـــتـه

Æ ·75

* Three sizes of copper or billon coins of Jaunpúr may be roughly distinguished by size and thickness. The *first size* is about ·75 in. in diameter, and ·15 in. thick, and weighs about 144 grs.; the *second*, ·65×·10, wt. 70 grs.; and the *third*, which is of rare occurrence, ·5×·08, wt. 38 grs.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
225	821	Same as 224. ٨٢١	Same as 224.	Æ ·7
226	825	,, ٨٢٤	,, Pl. IX.	Æ ·7
227	826	,, ٨٢٦	,,	Æ ·7
228	827	,, ٨٢٧	,,	Æ ·7
229	828	,, ٨٢٨	,,	Æ ·7
230	830	,, ٨٣٠	,,	Æ ·7
231	833	,, ٨]٣٣	,,	Æ ·7
232	834	,, ٨٣٤	,,	Æ ·7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
233	836	Same as 224. ٨٣٦	Same as 224.	Æ ·75
234	837	” ٨٣٧	”	Æ ·7
235	840	” ٨٤٠	”	Æ ·7
236	843	” ٨٤٣	”	Æ ·7

SECOND SIZE.

237	819	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨١٩	ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Æ ·65
238	820	” ٨٢٠	”	Pl. IX. Æ ·6
239	821	” ٨٢١	”	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
240	822	Same as 237. ٨٢٢	Same as 237.	Æ ·6
241	823	,, ٨٢٣	,,	Æ ·6
242	824	,, ٨٢٤	,,	Æ ·6
243	825	,, ٨٢٥	,,	Æ ·6
244	826	,, ٨٢٦	,,	Æ ·6
245	827	,, ٨٢٧	,,	Æ ·6
246	828	,, ٨٢٨	,,	Æ ·65
247	829	,, ٨٢٩	,,	Æ ·65

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
248	830	Same as 237. ٨٣٠	Same as 237.	Æ ·6
249	831	,, ٨٣١	,,	Æ ·6
250	832	,, ٨٣٢	,,	Æ ·6
251	833	,, ٨٣٣	,,	Æ ·6
252	834	,, ٨٣٤	,,	Æ ·65
253	835	,, ٨٣٥	,,	Æ ·6
254	836	,, ٨٣٦	,,	Æ · 5
255	837	,, ٨٣٧	,,	Æ 6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
256	838	Same as 237. ٨٣٨	Same as 237.	Æ ·6
257	839	,, ٨٣٩	,,	Æ ·6
258	840	,, ٨٤٠	,,	Æ ·6
259	841	,, ٨٤١	,,	Æ ·6
260	842	,, ٨٤٢	,,	Æ ·6
261	843	,, ٨٤٣	,,	Æ ·6

THIRD SIZE.

262	803	,, ٨٠٣	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·5

IV.—MAḤMÚD SHÁḤ.

A.H. 844—863=A.D. 1440—1458.

Æ

No. | Mint: Date.

GOLD.

263 | 846?

Obv. Area, within circle,

فی زمن الامام
نائب امیر المومنین
ابو الفتح خلدت
خلافته

Margin, ضربت (*sic*) هذه الدنیار فی سنة ست (؟) اربعین وثمانمایة

Rev., ضرب السلطان سیف الدنیا والدین ابو المجاهد محمود بن ابرهیم

Pl. IX. Æ '95, Wt. 175

COPPER.

TYPE I.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ

264 | Jaunpúr 847

Obv.

ا]لخلیفة امیر
ا]لمومنین خلدت
خ]لافته ۸۴۷

Rev.

ابو . . . . .
محمود خا.

ضرب بحضرت
جـ]ـو[نـ]ـپور

This is a coin of Mahmud of Malwa

Pl. IX. Æ '8

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
265	844	Same as 264. ٨٩٣	محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى خلد[ت مملكته	Æ ·75
266	845	” ٨٩٤	” Pl. IX.	Æ ·75
267	848	” ٨٩٨	”	Æ ·7
268	851	” ٨٤١	”	Æ ·7
269	852	” ٨٤٢	”	Æ ·7
270	853	” ٨٤٣	”	Æ ·7

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	Æ
271	853	Same as 264 : ٨٤٣	Same as 265.	Æ ·75
272	856	,, ٨٤٦		Æ ·75

SECOND SIZE.

273	844	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨٤٤	محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Pl. IX. Æ ·6
274	845	,, ٨٤٥	,,	Æ ·6
275, 275*a*	846	,, ٨٤٦	,,	Æ ·6 Æ ·6
276	847	,, ٨٤٧	,,	Æ ·6
277	848	,, ٨٤٨	,,	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
278	850	Same as 273 : ٨٤٥	Same as 273.	Æ ·6
279	851	,, ٨٤١	,,	Æ ·6
280	852	,, ٨٤٢	,,	Æ ·6
281	853	,, ٨٤٣	,,	Æ 6
282	854	,, ٨٤٩	,,	Æ ·6
283	859	,, ٨]٤٩	,,	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
284	861	Same as 273 : ٨٦١	Same as 273.	Æ ·6
285	857 ?	,, ٨٣٧ (?)	,,	Æ ·6

THIRD SIZE.

286	853	,, ٨٧٣	,,	Æ ·55
287	858	,, ٨٧٨	,,	Æ ·5

TYPE II.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
288	844	المومنيـــن نـــائب امير ٨٩٩	In centre, within circle, [شـــاه محمود] Around, [بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى o] Æ ·7
289	845	” ٨٩٤	” Æ ·75
290	850	” ٨٥٠	” Æ ·7
291	851	” ٨٤١	” Æ ·75
292	852	” ٨٤٢	” Pl. IX. Æ ·7

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
293	858	Same as 288 : but ∧ω∧	Same as 288.	Æ ·75
294	860	” ∧٦٥	”	Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

295	849	بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی٥ ∧۴۹	Same as 288.	Pl. IX. Æ ·6

* Somewhat cut down: anomalous weight, 53 grs.

87573

V.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

(*JOINT-KING WITH MAHMÚD.*)

A.H. 861—863=A.D. 1456—1458.

COPPER.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
296	862	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٦٢	محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX. Æ 7
297	861	المومنين نائب امير ٨٦١	Within circle, شاه محمد Around, بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX. Æ 7
298	862	” ٨٦٢	” Æ 7
299	863	” ٨٦٣	” Æ 7

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
300	861	خلیفة ابو الفتح ٨٦١	محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی	Æ ·6
301, 302	862	,, ٨٦٢	,, Pl. IX.	Æ ·6 Æ ·6

VI.—HUSAIN SHÁH.

A.H. 863—881=A.D. 1458—1476.

COPPER.

TYPE I.

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
Æ				
303	865	الخليفة امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٦٤	حسين شا[ه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى خلدت مملكته	Æ ·75
304	868	,, ٨٢٨	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·7
305	869	,, ٨٢٩	,,	Æ ·75
306	870	,, ٨٧٥	,,	Æ ·7

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	Æ
307	872	Same as 303.	Same as 303.	
		٨٧٢		Æ ·7
308	874	,,	,,	
		٨٧٣		Æ ·7
309	877	,,	,,	
		٨٧٧		Æ ·7
310	879	,,	,,	
		٨٧٩		Æ ·8
311	881	,,	,,	
		٨٨١		Æ ·75
312	883	,,	,,	
		٨٨٣		Æ ·8

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	Æ
313	886	Same as 303. ٨٨٦	Same as 303.	Æ ·75
314	887	,, ٨٨٧	,,	Æ ·75
315	889	,, ٨٨٩	,,	Æ ·75
316	896	,, ٨٩٦	,,	Æ ·75
317	897	,, ٨٩٧	,,	Æ ·75
318	899	,, ٨٩٩	,,	Æ ·75

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
319	900	Same as 303.	Same as 303.	
		٩٠٠		Æ ·75
320	901	,,	,,	
		٩٠١		Æ ·75
321	903	,,	,,	
	,,	٩٠٣		Æ ·75
322	904	,,	,,	
		٩٠٤		Æ ·7
323	905	,,	,,	
		٩٠٤		Æ ·75
324	906	,,	,,	
		٩٠٦		Æ ·75
325	909	,,	,,	
		٩٠٩		Æ ·7

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
326	863	خليفة ابو الفتح ٨٦٣	حسين شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانى	Æ ·6
327	864	,, ٨٦٤	,,	Pl. IX. Æ ·6
328	865	,, ٨٦٤	,,	Æ ·6
329	866	,, ٨٦٦	,,	Æ ·6
330	867	,, ٨٦٧	,,	Æ ·6

Æ No.	Mint: Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
331	868	Same as 326.	Same as 326.	
		٨٦٨		Æ ·65
332	884	,,	,,	
		٨٨٩		Æ ·65
333	885	,,	,,	
		٨٨٤		Æ ·65
334	887	,,	,,	
		٨٨٧		Æ ·65

THIRD SIZE.

335	86*x*	,,	,,	
		٨٦٤		Pl. IX. Æ

TYPE II.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
336	864	المومنين *نائب امير ٨]٦٣	In centre, within circle, شـــــاه حسـين Around, inscription illegible. Pl. IX. Æ ·75
337	869	,, ٨٦٣	In centre, as 336. Around, بن محم[ود شاه بن ابرا]هيم شاه سلطانى Pl. IX. Æ ·75
338	87*x*	,, ٨٧٠	,, Æ ·7
339	885	,, ٨٨٤	,, Æ ·75

* نائب is generally written thus نا٤ب on Jaunpúr coins. The curved line represents hamzah ء.

TYPE III.

SECOND SIZE.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
340	*x*	الـــخـــلـيـــفـــة ا]مـيـر الـمـومـنـيـن خ]لا[د]ث [خ]لا[ته	Similar to Type I., but only partly legible.

PL. IX. Æ '65

BÁRBAK SHÁH IBN BUHLÓL.

Governor of Jaunpúr, A.H. 892—899 = A.D. 1486—1493.

COPPER.

SECOND* SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
341	[Jau]n-púr? 892?	ا]لموه[نیـــن امـــیـــر نـــائـــب شـــهـر نـپ[ور ٧٩٢ ؟ ...	Within circle, باربکشاة سلطـــان ؛ Around, inscription illegible. Æ ·65
342	[Jau]n-púr? 898	شهر نپور ٧٩٨	,, Pl. IX. Æ ·6
343	Jaunpúr	,, شهر جونپ[ور Date obscure.	,, Æ ·6

* The weight of Bárbak's coins, 112, 112, and 120 grs., does not agree with the Jaunpúr standard, nor with the similar standard of contemporary Dehlí coins.

V. MÁLWAH.

KINGS OF MÁLWAH.

I.—GHÓRÍS.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Diláwar Khán Ghórí assumes title of Sháh,	804	1401
II. Húshang (Alp Khán)	808	1405
III. Muhammad Ghazní Khán	838	1434

II.—KHALJÍS.

IV. Mahmúd Sháh I. Khaljí	839	1435
V. Ghiyás Sháh Khaljí	880	1475
VI. Násir Sháh Khaljí	906	1500
VII. Mahmúd II.	916	1510
Málwah annexed by Bahádur Sháh of Gujarát,	937	1530
„ „ Akbar,	977	1569

II.—HÚSHANG GHÓRÍ.

A.H. 808—838=A.D. 1405—1434.

COPPER.

SECOND SIZE.*

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
344-346	Shádí-ábád [Mándú]	دار الملك شادی‌اباد	هوشنگشاه السلطان	Pl. X. Æ ·6 Æ ·55 Æ ·65

* The sizes are distinguished on the same principle as those of Jaunpúr : see note, p. 89.

IV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 839—880=A.D. 1435—1475.

COPPER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
347	856	ا]لسلطان الحليم الكريم علا الدنيا والدين ٨٤٦	Within double square, ابو المظفر خلجى محمود شاه In segments outside, ... | ..... | .... | ... سكة Pl. X. Æ ·8
348	870	” ٨]٧٥	” Segments obliterated. Æ ·8

ROUND.

First Size.

349	848	ا]لخليفة [امير ا]لمومنين خلدت خلافته ٨٩٨	ابو المظفر محمود شاه ضرب بحضرت . . . . .

Æ ·75

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
350	856	Same as 349. ٨٤٦	Same as 349. Pl. X. Æ ·75
351		,, Date obscure.	,, Æ ·75
		Second Size.	
352	Shádí-ábád	دار الملك شادی‌اباد	ابو المظفر خلجی محمود شاه Æ ·7
353, 354	,,	,,	,, Pl. X. Æ ·6 Æ ·6
		Third Size.	
355	,,	,,	,, Æ ·55

V.—GHIYÁS SHÁH.

A.H. 880—906=A.D. 1475—1500.

GOLD.

N

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
356, 357	880	الواثق بالملك الملتجى ابو الفتح غياث شاه Above, star.	بن محمود شاه السلطان الخلجى خلد ملكه ٥٨٨ *N* ·85, Wt. 167 Pl. X. *N* ·8, Wt. 170
358	881	,,	,, ٨]٨١ *N* ·7, Wt. 207
359	883	,, Above, swastika.	,, ٨٨٣ *N* ·9, Wt. 171
360	884	,, Above, ornament.	,, ٨٨٤ (Arranged, (١]لخلجى | [١]لسلطان خلد | *N* ·7, Wt. 167
361		,, Above, ⚜	,, No date. I. O. C. *N* ·75, Wt. 164

SILVER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
362	898	Same as 356. Above, ☆	Same as 360 : ٨٩٨ Pl. X. Æ ·7, Wt. 84
363	899	,,	,, ٨٩٩ Æ ·75, Wt. 84

Second Size.

364	899 or 894	,, Above, star.	,, ٩٩ or ٩٩ Æ ·65, Wt. 77

Third Size.

365		غياث شاه خلجى بن محمود شاه	. ملك كلمرّه (؟) Pl. X. Æ ·55, Wt. 43

COPPER.

SQUARE.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
366	884	الـ]سلطا[ن بـــــــن الـ]سلطان سنة ٨٨[٨ Ornament,	غياث شاه الخلجى بن محمود شاه	Æ ·65
367	890	” ٨٩٠ Ornament,		Æ ·65
368	895	” ٨٩٤ Ornament, star.	” Ornament, star.	Pl. X. Æ ·7
369	902	” ٩٠٢ Ornament,	” No ornament.	Æ ·7
370	904	” ٩٠٨		Æ ·7

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
371	''904	Same as 366. ۹۰۴ Ornament, ⌓	Same as 366. Ornament, ✲	Æ ·65
372	90*x*	„ ۹۰*x* Ornament, ⩛	„ No ornament.	Æ ·7
373	*x*	„ Date obliterated. Ornament, ❁	„	Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

374	ا]لسلطان بن السلطان Ornament, star.	غياث خلجى شاه Ornament, star.	Æ ·65

* Weight 70 grs.

VI. NÁṢIR SHÁH.

A.H. 906—916 = A.D. 1500—1510.

GOLD.

SQUARE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
375	907	الواثـــق بالصمد ا]لـــمـــرتـــكى ابو المظفر ناصر شاه Ornament, star.	بن غياث شاه الخـــلـــجى السلطان خلد ملـــكه ٩٠٧	I. O. C. *N* ·75, Wt. 170
376	,,	,,	,,	*N* ·75, Wt. 170
377	910	,,	٩١٥	Pl. X. *N* ·7, Wt. 169

COPPER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	Æ	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
378	906		السلطان[ال بـــــن السلطان[ال ٩٠٦ Ornament, star.	ناصر شاه الخلجى بن غـــياث شاه (Last line *reversed*.) Ornament, ۵ interwoven with ى of الخلجى
379	907	Æ ·75	,, ٩٠٧ *over 2nd* السلطان	,, (Last line not reversed.)
380	908	Æ ·7	,, ٩٠٨	,,
381	909	Æ ·75	,, ٩٠٩	,,

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
382	910	Same as 378.	Same as 378.	
		٩١٥	Pl. X	Æ ·7
383	910	,,	,,	
		٩١٥		Æ ·75
		Ornament, ※		
384	911		,,	
		١١٩		Æ ·7
385	912	,,	,,	
		٩١٢		Æ ·7
		Ornament, ※		
386, 387	915	,,	,,	
		٩١٤		Æ ·75
		Ornament, ※		Æ ·75

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
388	*x*	Same as 378. Date obscure. Ornament, ⌓	Same as 378. No ornament.	Æ ·7

SECOND* SIZE.

389, 390		,,		
		No date.	,, but خلجی	Æ ·55
		Ornament, star.		Æ ·55

* The thickness of nos. 389 and 390 balances the small diameter; and the weights, 84 grs. and 78 grs. correspond to the second size.

VII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 916—937=A.D. 1510—1530.

COPPER.

SQUARE.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
391	917	السلطـــان بـــــــن ٩١٧ ا]لسلطـا[ن Ornament, ⌓	محمود شاه الخلجى بـن ناصر شـــاه بـا HH Ornament, ⁘ Æ ·7
392	921	,, ٩٢١ Ornament, ⁜	,, Omitting با and rose. HH ,, Æ ·7
393	922	,, ٩٢٢	,, Æ ·8

Æ

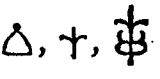
No.	Mint & Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
394	''923	Same as 391. ٩٢٣	Same as 392. Ornament, swastika. Æ ·65
395	924	,, ٩٢٤ Ornaments, and	,, Ornament uncertain. Æ ·7
396	926	,, ٩٢٦ Ornament,	,, No ornament. Æ ·7
397	927	Ornaments, and ٩٢٧	,, Æ ·65
398	928	,, ٩٢٨	,, Æ ·65
399	930	,, ٩٣٠ Ornaments, and	,, Pl. X. Æ ·7

No.	Æ Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
400	931	Same as 391. Ornaments, × and ٩٣١	Same as 391.	Æ ·65
401	931	,, ٩٣١	,,	Æ ·65
402	93*x*	,, ٩٣ Ornaments, and	,,	Æ ·65
403*		,, Date obliterated. Ornament,	,, —	Æ ·6
404*		,, Date obliterated.	,, Ornament, swastika.	Æ ·6

* Nos. 403 and 404, though small, are very thick, and have the same weight as the larger coins preceding them.

Æ

SECOND* SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
405	"	Similar to 391. No date. Ornament,	Similar to 392, but خلجی instead of الخلجی Ornament, PL. X. Æ ·55
406	"	" Ornaments, 	" Æ ·55
407	"	" Ornament,	محمود [د شاه] خلجی بن . . . . . . Ornament, Æ ·5

* Though of small diameter, these three coins are so thick that they attain the normal weight of the second size, 72 grs.

VI. GUJARÁT.

KINGS OF GUJARÁT.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Muzaffar Sháh I. assumes independence .	799	1396
II.	Ahmad Sháh I.	814	1411
III.	Muhammad Karím Sháh	846	1443
IV.	Kútb-ad-dín	855	1451
V.	Dáúd Sháh	863	1458
VI.	Mahmúd Sháh I. Baikarah	863	1458
VII.	Muzaffar Sháh II.	917	1511
VIII.	Sikandar Sháh	932	1525
IX.	Násir Khán Mahmúd II. . . .	932	1525
X.	Bahádur Sháh	932	1526
XI.	Mírán Muhammad Sháh Fárúkí (of Kandaish) , ...	943	1536
XII.	Mahmúd Sháh III. ibn Latíf . . .	944	1537
XIII.	Ahmad Sháh II.	961	1553
XIV.	Muzaffar Sháh III. Habíb	969	1561
	Submits to Akbar. . . .	980	1572
	Gujarát a Mughal province,	991	1583

II.—AHMAD SHÁH I.

A.H. 814—846 = A.D. 1411—1443.

COPPER.

FIRST SIZE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
✓408	839	السلطان [ا]لاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ٨٣٩	Within square, السلطان احمد شاه Margin illegible.	Æ ·8
✓409	842	,, ٨٤٢	,,	Pl. XI. Æ ·75
✓410	844	,, ٨[٤٤	,,	Æ ·8
✓411, 412		الدنيا ناصر والدين	,, Ornament, ♡	Æ ·65* Æ ·65

* Nos. 411 and 412, though their diameter is that of the second size, are very thick, and weigh respectively 134 and 127 grs.

SECOND SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
413	845	Same as 411.	Same as 409.	Pl. XI. Æ ·65
414, 415	No date.	^ع٩	,,	Pl. XI. Æ ·5* Æ ·5

III.—GHIYÁS-AD-DÍN MUHAMMAD KARÍM SHÁH.

A.H. 846—855=A.D. 1443—1451.

COPPER.

ROUND.

416, 417	مهر وماه باد گردون قرص [تا بـ]دار الضرب	شاه باد غياث الدين محمد سكة سلطان Traces of date beneath.

Pl. XI. Æ 85 Æ ·85

* In spite of their smallness, nos. 414 and 415 have the normal weight of the second size, 70 grs.

VI.—MAHMÚD SHÁH I.

A.H. 863—917=A.D. 1458—1511.

COPPER.

LARGE* SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
418	886	Within square, السلطـــان محمود شاه Margin, ابن شاه] | اعظم | مظفر |	السلطان [ا]لاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين ٨٨٦	Æ ·75
419–421	887	,,	,, ٨٨٧	Æ ·85 Æ ·75 Æ ·75
422	888	,,	,, ٨٨٨	Æ ·75
423	909	,,	الـــدنـيا و نـــاصـــر الدين ٩[٠٩	Æ ·75

SECOND SIZE.

424	xx9	,,	,, ٩	Æ ·5 †

* The weight of these coins (220 grs.) is so much above that of the ordinary first size that a new class must be distinguished.

† Here the tendency noted in the preceding page, to reduce the diameter and increase the thickness, results in the weight of 67 grs.

VII.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH II.

A.H. 917—932 = A.D. 1511—1525.

GOLD.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
425	920	ا]لموید بتایید الرحمٰن شـــــــ

X.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH.

A.H. 932—943=A.D. 1526—1536.

COPPER.

FIRST * SIZE.

Malwa Coin ? Bahadur

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
427	940	ابو الفضل [ا]لدين [ب]طب ٩٤٥	بهادر شاه بن مظفر شاه السلطان
		Ornaments, ✠, +	Æ ·65

* In spite of the narrow diameter, the weight of this coin, 146 grs. assigns it to the *first* size.

XII.—MAHMÚD SHÁH III.

A.H. 944–961=A.D. 1537—1553.

N

GOLD.

No.	Mint : Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
428	946	الواثق بالله المنان ابو الفتح ناصر الدنيا والدين	Within double square, السلطان محمود شاه بن لطيف شاه In lowest segment,* ٩٤٦ Pl. XI. I. O. C. *N* 8, Wt. 185
429	947		,, ٩٤٧ I. O. C. *N* 8, Wt. 185
430	949		,, ٩٤٩ I. O. C. *N* 75, Wt. 185
431	950		,, but ٩٤٥ above محمود instead of outside square. I. O. C. *N* 8, Wt. 185

* On these coins the cipher for 4 has the ordinary form of modern type, ٤, instead of the more ancient ٩.

N No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
√432	956	Same as 428.	Same as 428: but ٩٥٦ in lowest segment. I. O. C. *N* ·75, Wt. 185
√433	960		" but ٩٦٥ above محمود I. O. C. *N* ·8, Wt. 185

SILVER.

First Size.

√*R* 434		الدنيا [وا]لد[ين] ناصر ا]بو [ا]لف[تح] الـمـنـان الواثـق بالله	ا]لسلـطـان لطيف شـاه محمود شاه بن

Pl. XI. *R* ·7, Wt. 112

XIII.—AHMAD SHÁH II.

A.H. ~~961—969~~ = A.D. ~~1553—1561~~.

855-863 AD. 1451-1458.

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
435, 436		قطب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر	السلطان احمد شاه	Æ ·75 Æ ·75

MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

PRETENDER (?)

A.H. 963 = A.D. 1555.

COPPER.

Malwa Coin

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	Æ	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
437	963		السلطان محمد شاه ابو المظفر خلد الله ملكه	ضرب فى شهور؟ سنة ٩٦٣ . . . ق . . Several ornaments. PL. XI. Æ ·75
438				Æ ·7

SQUARE.

439				Date obliterated. Æ ·6

XIV.—MUZAFFAR SHÁH III.

A.H. 969—980=A.D. 1561—1572.

SILVER.

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
440		الموید بتایید الرحمن شـــــــمـــــــس الدنیا والدین ابو	Within border, السلطان مظفر شاه خلد الله ملکه Pl. XI. Æ ·75, Wt. 106

Second Size.

441	977	,,	السلطان ٩٧٧ مظفر شاه Æ ·65, Wt. 73
442	978	,,	,, ٩٧٨ Æ ·65, Wt. 74
443	979	,,	,, ٩٧٩ Traces of marginal inscr. وسلطانه Pl. XI. Æ·6, Wt. 74
444	980	,,	,, ٩٨٠ Æ ·65, Wt. 73

COPPER.

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	Æ
445	977	٩٧٧ مظفر شاه Margin obscure.	Same as 440; Partly obliterated.	Æ ·65
446	Shádí-ábád ? 971	٩٧١ شاه مظفر Traces of margin.	ضرب ماه مهر شاديابـاد (؟)	Æ ·65
447, 448	Mustaf-ábád ? 971	,,	ضرب . . . مهر مصطفاباد (؟)	Æ ·65 Æ ·65

THE DEKHAN.

VII.—BAHMANÍS OF KULBARGA.

BAHMANÍS.

KINGS OF KULBARGA.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Hasan Gángú	748	1347
II.	Muhammad Sháh I.	759	1358
III.	Mujáhid Sháh	776	1375
IV.	Dáúd Sháh	780	1378
V.	Mahmúd [or Muhammad] Sháh I. . .	780	1378
VI.	Ghiyás-ad-dín	799	1397
VII.	Shams-ad-dín	799	1397
VIII.	Taj-ad-dín Fíróz Sháh	800	1397
IX.	Ahmad Sháh I.	825	1421
X.	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad Sháh II. . . .	838	1435
XI.	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún Sháh . . .	862	1457
XII.	Nizám Sháh	865	1461
XIII.	Muhammad Sháh II.	867	1463
XIV.	Mahmúd Sháh II.	887	1482
XV.	Ahmad Sháh III.	924	1518
XVI.	'Ala-ad-dín Sháh	927	1520
XVII.	Walí-Alláh Sháh	929	1522
XVIII.	Kalím-Alláh Sháh	932	1525
		died* 933	1526

* The last four princes exercised only nominal authority.

VIII.—TÁJ-AD-DÍN FÍRÓZ SHÁH.

A.H. 800—825=A.D, 1397—1421.

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	
449	Ahsan-ábád 807	Obv. سلطان العهد والزمان الواثق بتايید الرحمن ابو] المظفر Rev. Area, within square, تاج الدنيا والدين فيروز شاه السلطان Margin, in segments, ٧٥٨ | [احسن]اباد | ..... | .....
		Pl. XI. Æ 1·05, Wt. 169
450	811	Same: margin, ٨١١ | ..... | ..... | ضرب
		Æ 1·05, Wt. 158
451	Ahsan-ábád 822	Same: margin, ٨٢٢ | ا]حسناباد | ..... | ....
		Æ 1·1, Wt. 167
452	Ahsan-ábád	Same: margin, ٨xx | احسناباد | حضرت | ...
		Æ 1·1, Wt. 167

COPPER.

SECOND SIZE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
453		راجـــی رضـــوان مهیمنی	فـــیـــــروز شاه بهمنی Traces of margin.

Æ ·65

IX.—AHMAD SHÁH I.

A.H. 825—838 = A.D. 1421—1435.

COPPER.

Æ

First Size.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
454		المويد بنصر الله	Within square, ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان Outside square, ... بحضرت	Æ ·75

Second Size.

455, 456	828	المنصور بنصر الله المنان	ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان ۸۲۸	Æ ·65 Æ ·65
457			,, date obliterated.	Pl. XI. Æ ·65

X.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN AHMAD SHÁH II.

A.H. 838—862=A.D. 1435—1457.

SILVER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	
458	850	Obv. السلطان الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى Rev. Area, within square, ابو المظفر علا الدنيا والدين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهمنى Margin, in segments, ٨٤٥ | .... | .... | ....

Pl. XI. Æ 1·05, Wt. 169

459 Same: margin obliterated.

Æ 1·05, Wt. 168

460 Same: margin, ... \| ..... \| ..... \| ضرب

Æ 1·0, Wt. 167

COPPER.

LARGE SIZE.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
461	852 ?	المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن ابو] المظفر	علا الدنيا وال]دين احمد شاه بن احمد شـــاه السلطـــان ٤٢ (?) .	Pl. XI. Æ ·85

A.

FIRST SIZE.

462-466	840	الواثـــق بتاييد الملك الله* ابـو المـظـــفـر .	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنشاه ؟ ٨٣٥	Æ ·75 Æ ·75 Pl. XI. Æ ·75 Æ ·75 Æ ·7

Date illegible on 466; on the rest it is apparently ٨٣٥, but in two instances might be ٨٣٥ or ٨٣٩ .

* الله is written لاله, on all the five examples.

B.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
467–469		المتوكل على الله الغنى	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهم[نى	Æ ·8 Æ ·75 Æ ·8

SECOND SIZE.

470	84x	المعتصم بالله مهيمنى ابو	احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنى ٨٩	Æ 65

XI.—'ALÁ-AD-DÍN HUMÁYÚN SHÁH.

A.H. 862—865=A.D. 1457—1461.

Æ

No. | Mint: Date.

SILVER.

471 | Ahsan-ábád ? 863 | Obv. المتوكل
على الله القوى
]لغنى ابو المغازى

Rev. Area, within square,
علا الدنيا والدين
همايون ەشا (*sic*) بن احمد
شاه بن احمد شاه
الولى البهمنى

Margin, in segments, ضرب
٠٠ | ٠٠٠٠ | احسناباد (؟) | ٨٦٣

Pl. XI. Æ 1·0, Wt. 171

COPPER.

Large Size.

472, 473 | 865 | Same: but only ٨٦٤ legible in margin. Æ ·9 Æ ·9

XIII.—MUḤAMMAD SHÁH II.

A.H. 867—887 = A.D. 1463—1482.

COPPER.

Large Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
474	884	بالله المعتصم شمس الدنيا والدين	محمد شاه بن همايونشاه السلطان (*sic*) ٨٧٩	Æ 8
475, 476		Same: but date obliterated.		Pl. XI. Æ 9 Æ 9

XIV.—MAHMÚD SHÁH II.

A.H. 887—924=A.D. 1482—1518.

COPPER.

First Size.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
477, 478		المومنين نائب الامير	شـــاه محمود	Pl. XI. Æ ·7 Æ ·65
479		Inscription obscure.	,,	Æ ·7

VIII. LOCAL ISSUES.

LOCAL ISSUES.

ÁGRAH.

COPPER.

Æ

FIRST SIZE.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
480	936	٩٣٦ فى تاريخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	الضرب دار قلع اكره PL. XII. Æ ·7
481	,,	,,	,, but قلعة Æ ·75
482, 483	937	,, ٩٣٧	دار الخلا فة ضرب اكره PL. XII. Æ ·75 Æ ·7
484	938	,, ٩٣٨	,, Æ ·7

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
485–487	939	Same as 480. ٩٣٩	Same as 482.	Æ ·7 Æ ·7 Æ ·7
488	940	,, ٩٤٠	,,	Æ ·65
489	942	,, ٩٤٢	,,	Æ ·65

SECOND SIZE.

490	94*x*	فى تاريخ ٩٤*x* سنة	Within oval, ضرب اكره Outside, illegible inscription.	PL. XII. Æ ·6

JAUNPÚR.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
491, 492	939	٩٣٩ فى التاريخ سنة Fleuron above and beneath.	دار الضرب مسه (؟) جونپور خطة	Pl. XII. Æ ·7 Æ ·7
493	940	٩٤٠		Æ ·7

CHAMPANÍR.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
494	942	ضـــرب شـــهـــر ا]لـزمـان	چنپانیار سنة ٩٤٢

Pl. XII. Æ ·65

LAHORE.

COPPER.

		Obv.	*Rev.*
495	938	٩٣٨ فـــی تاریخ ســـنـــة	دار الخ]لا فـــــ]ة ـ لاهـــور ضرب

Fleuron above and beneath.

Pl. XII. Æ ·7

MÁNDÚ.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
496, 497	942	فى تاريخ سنة ٩٤٢ Ø ·	ضرب مندو

Pl. XII. Æ ·7
Æ ·7

APPENDIX.

MUGHAL INVADER.

UNIDENTIFIED PRINCES.

SUPPLEMENTARY BENGAL.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEHLÍ.

KUTLUGH KHWÁJAH.

(MUGHAL INVADER.)

Besieged Dehlí, A.H. 697—698=A.D. 1297—1298.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
498	Ghazní	ضـــــرب بـلـــد غـز نـة	In centre, within circle, ٩٥ Around, سكه بنام قتلغ خواجه
			Pl. XII. Æ ·6
499	,,	Within circle, غزنة Around, . . . سون الر	قتـــلـــغ خـــواجـــه ســـكـــة
			Pl. XII. Æ ·6

FATH-AD-DÍN JALÁL SHÁH.*

A.H. 840 ff = A.D. 1436 ff.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
500	$84\frac{0}{2}$	فتح الدنيا والدين ٨٣٥ (or ٢ ?)	جلال شاه سلطانى	Pl. XII. Æ ·6
501	847	,, ٨٣٧	,,	Æ ·6

* The style of these two coins is precisely similar to that of the issues of Ahmad I. of Gujarát of the same period; and it is reasonable to suppose that they were struck by some prince who made himself temporarily independent during the absence of Sultán Ahmad in his wars with Málwah and the Bahmanís. The coins of Shams-ad-dín resemble closely the Gujarát issues of about A.H. 860, and were probably struck by the successor of Fath-ad-dín Jalál-Sháh.

SHAMS-AD-DÍN SHÁH.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
502, 503		شمس الدنيا والدين	بهت شاه السلطان	Pl. XII. Æ ·55 ·55

SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

COPPER.

504		ا]لسلطان ا]لاعظم ... ... الدنيا و]الد[ين	السعر امد بر محمد بن	Æ ·6

SULTÁN MUHAMMAD.

COPPER.

Æ No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*	
505		السلطان الاعظم ... ر الدنيا والدين	ابو المظفر محمد ...	Æ ·6

UNCERTAIN KING.

COPPER.

SQUARE.

(*Málwah style.*)

506		السلطان بن السلطان	ملراف (؟) شاه .. مود	Pl. XII. Æ ·5

SUPPLEMENT.

A. BENGAL.

BÁRBAK SHÁH.*

A.H. 864—879 = A.D. 1459—1474.

AR

SILVER.

No.	Mint : Date.	
507	8]79	Obv, within circle, and ornamented border,

المويد بتـــاييـد
الرحمن خليفة الله
بالحجة والبر هـا]ن
٧ ٩ .....

Rev. (as obv.)

ركـن الـــدنيا و
الدين ابو المظفر
باربـكشاه السلطـا]ن
ابـن محـمـود شاه

Pl. XII. AR 1·15, Wt. 165

* The name باربكشاه is so carelessly engraved that it is only after much consideration that the attribution is hazarded.

UNCERTAIN KING OF BENGAL.

AR

SILVER.

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
508		لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله	السلطان العادل (؟) و فر ش . . خلد الله ملكه وسلطانة

Æ 1·05

B. DEHLÍ.

MAHMÚD IBN MUHAMMAD IBN SÁM.†

Æ

COPPER.

	Obv.	*Rev.*
509	Chohán Horseman to right. Above, degraded Nágarí, representing *Śrí Hamírah.*	ال]سلطا]ن ا]لاعظم محم]ود بن محمد بن] سام

Pl. XII. Æ ·6

* The fabric is undoubtedly that of a Bengal mint, of about the time of Husain Sháh.

† Mahmúd, the son of Ghiyás-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, succeeded, under the suzerainty of his uncle Mu'izz-ad-dín Muhammad ibn Sám, to the government of the provinces of Bust, Furrah, and Isfarar; and on the death of the latter became head of the family. Mr. Thomas has published a coin with Mahmúd's name (*Chronicles*, p. 31) similar to the above, which he believes to have been struck in India.

SHAMS-AD-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH.*

Pretender of Dehlí (?) A.H. 718=A.D. 1318.

SILVER.

ROUND.

AR No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
510	718	السلطـــان الا عظم شمس ال[د نيـا والـــدين	ا] بـو المـظ[فر محـــمـود شاه س]لطان ٧١٨

PL. XII. *JR* '65, Wt. 52

* The style of this coin is precisely similar to that of 'Umar Sháh of A.H. 715 (*Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultáns of Dehlí*, no. 205, p. 43). Mahmúd Sháh would appear to have been a Pretender contemporary with Mubárak Sháh, but his name appears not to be mentioned by the historians.

MUHAMMAD 'ÁDIL SHÁH.

COPPER.

Æ

No.	Mint: Date.	*Obv.*	*Rev.*
511		الا میر الحـــامی الد[ین الدنـ]ان	ســـلـــطـــا[ن ع]ـلا الدین محمد شـ]ـــاه عـــاد[ل . . .

Pl. XII. Æ 7

INDEXES.

I. INDEX OF YEARS.

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
620	Æ	x	Govs. of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín 'Iwaz	1	9
633	,,	x	Govs. of Sind	Saif-ad-dín Karlagh	165	64
634	,,	x	,,	,,	166-8	64, 65
636?	,,	x	,,	,,	169	65
[70]2	,,	Lakhnautí	Govs. of Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Fíróz	3	10
711	,,	,,	,,	Ghíyás-ad-dín Bahádur	4	11
[7½]2	,,	,,	,,	,,	5	11
[7½]3	,,	,,	,,	,,	6	11
[7½]4	,,	,,	,,	,,	7	11
718	,,	x	Pretend., Dehlí	Mahmúd	509	172
720	,,	x	Govs. of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-din Bahádur	8	11
728	,,	Lakhnautí	,,	,,	9	11
743	,,	Sonárgáon	Kings of Bengal	Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak	10	13
744	,,	,,	,,	,,	11	13
745	,,	Fírózábád	,,	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí	15	14
747	,,	Shahr-i-Nau	,,	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	17	15
748	,,	Sonárgáon	,,	Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak	12	13
750	,,	,,	,,	,,	13	13
751	,,	x	,,	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	18	15
753	,,	Sonárgáon	,,	,,	23	16
754	,,	,,	,,	,,	24	16
,,	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	20, 21	16
757	,,	Sonárgáon	,,	,,	25, 26	16
758	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	22	16
759	,,	,,	,,	Sikandar	27	17
760	,,	Sonárgáon	,,	,,	29	18
763	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	28	17
764	,,	x	,,	,,	31	18
[76]6	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	34	19
771	,,	,,	,,	,,	32	19
780	,,	,,	,,	,,	37	20
782	,,	Shahr-i-Nau	,,	,,	44	21
783	,,	,,	,,	,,	45	21
,,	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	38-9,47	20, 23
,,	,,	Satgáon	,,	,,	46	22
784	,,	Fírózábád	,,	,,	40, 48	20,23

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
785	Æ	Fírózábád	Kings of Bengal	Sikandar	41-2,49	21, 23
786	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	43, 50	21, 23
788?	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	51	23
790	,,	Jannatábád	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	52, 53	24
,,	,,	Satgáon	,, ,,	,,	59	26
792	,,	Kashmír	,, Kashmír	Sikandar	180	70
794	,,	Fírózábád	,, Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	60	26
795	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	61	27
,,	,,	Satgáon	,, ,,	,,	64	27
796	,,	Fírózábád	,, ,,	,,	62, 63	27
797	,,	Mu'azzamábád	,, ,,	,,	54	25
799?	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	57	25
799	,,	Fírózábád	,, ,,	Saif-ad-dín Hamzah	66	28
803	Æ	x	,, Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	262	94
807	Æ	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíróz	449	147
810	Æ	Kashmír	Kings of Kashmír	Sikandar	181	70
811	Æ	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíróz	450	147
816	,,	Fírózábád	Kings of Bengal	Shihab-ad-dín Báyazíd	67	29
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	68	30
819	,,	Fírózábád	,, ,,	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	72	31
,,	Æ	x	,, Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	237	91
820	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	224, 238	89, 91
821	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	225, 239	90, 91
822	Æ	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíróz	451	147
,,	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	240	92
823	,,	x	,,	,,	241	92
82¾	,,	Fírózábád	,, Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	73	31
824	Æ	x	,, Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	242	92
825	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	226, 243	90, 92
826	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	227, 244	90, 92
827	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	228, 245	90, 92
,,	Æ	Fírózábád	,, Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	82	34
,,	,,	Rhotaspúr	,, ,,	,,	83	34
828	Æ	x	Bahmanís	Ahmad I.	455, 456	149
,,	,,	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	229, 246	90, 92
829	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	247	92
830	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	230, 248	90, 92
831	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	249	93
,,?	Æ	x	,, ,,	,,	223	89
832	Æ	x	,, ,,	,,	250	93
833	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	231, 251	90, 93
834	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	232, 252	90, 93
,,	Æ	x	,, Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	76	32

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
835	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	253	93
836	Æ	x	,, Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Ahmad	88	36
,,	Æ	x	,, Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	233, 254	91, 93
837	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	234, 255	91, 93
838	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	256	94
839	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	257	94
,,	,,	x	,, Gujarát	Ahmad I.	408	133
840	,,	x	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	462-66	151
,,	,,	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	235, 258	91, 93
841	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	259	93
,,	,,	Kashmír	,, Kashmír	Zain-al-'Ábidín	184, 185	72
842	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,,	182	71
,,	Æ	x	,, Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	260	94
,,	,,	x	,, Gujarát	Ahmad I.	409	133
84?	,,	x	Unidentified	Fath-ad-dín Jalál	500	168
843	,,	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Ibráhím	236, 261	91, 94
844	,,	x	,, ,,	Mahmúd	265,273, 288	96,97, 100
,,	,,	x	,, Gujarát	Ahmad I.	410	133
845	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	413	134
,,	,,	x	,, Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	266,274, 289	96,97, 100
846	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	275, 275a	97
,,?	Æ	x	,, ,,	,,	263	95
847	Æ	Jaunpúr	,, ,,	,,	264	95
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	276	97
,,	,,	x	Unidentified	Fath-ad-dín Jalál	501	168
848	,,	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	267, 277	96, 97
,,	,,	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd I.	352	116
849	,,	x	,, Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	295	101
84x	Æ	Kashmír	,, Kashmír	Zain-al-'Abidín	183	71
,,	Æ	x	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	470	152
850	Æ	x	,,	,,	458	150
,,	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	278, 290	98,100
851	,,	Kashmír	,, Kashmír	Zain-al-'Ábidín	186, 187	72
,,	,,	x	,, Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	268,279, 291	96,98, 100
852	,,	x	,,	,,	269,280, 292	96,98, 100
852?	,,	x	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dín Ahmad II.	461	151
853	,,	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	270,271, 281,286	96-99
854	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	282	98
856	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	272	97
,,	,,	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd I.	350, 353	116,117
857?	,,	x	,, Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	285	99
858	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	287, 293	99,101

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
859	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	283	98
860	„	x	„ „	„	294	101
861	„	x	„ „	„	284	99
„	„	x	„ „	Muhammad	297, 300	102–3
862	„	x	„ „	„	296,298, 301,302	102–3
863	„	x	„ „	„	299	102
„	„	x	„ „	Husain	326	108
„	Æ	Ahsanábád	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dínHumáyún	471	153
864	Æ	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Husain	327, 339	108, 110
865	„	x	„ „	„	303, 328	104, 108
„	„	x	Bahmanís	'Alá-ad-dínHumáyun	472-3	153
866	„	x	Kings of Jaunpúr	Husain	329	108
867	„	x	„ „	„	330	108
868	„	x	„ „	„	304, 331	104, 109
869	„	x	„ „	„	305, 337	104, 110
86x	„	x	„ „	„	335	109
870	„	x	„ „	„	306	104
„	„	x	„ Málwah	Mahmúd I.	348	116
872	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	307	105
873	Æ	Jannatábád ?	„ Bengal	Bárbak	90	37
874	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Haidar	189	73
„	Æ	„	„ „	„	190	73
„	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	308	105
876	Æ	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Hasan	191	74
„	Æ	[„]	„ „	„	192	74
877	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	309	105
879	Æ	x	Kings of Bengal	Bárbak	507	171
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	310	105
87x	„	x	„ „	„	338	110
„	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Hasan	193	75
880	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	356, 357	118
881	„	x	„ „	„	358	118
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	311	105
883	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	359	118
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	312	105
884	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	360	118
„	Æ	x	„ „	„	366	120
„	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	332	109
885	„	x	„ „	„	333, 339	109, 110
886	Æ	Fathábád	„ Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Fath	94–96	39
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	313	106
„	„	x	„ Gujarát	Mahmúd I.	418	135
887	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	314, 334	106, 109
„	„	x	„ Gujarát	Mahmúd I.	419–421	135
888	„	x	„ „	„	422	135
889	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	315	106
890	„	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	367	120

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
892?	Æ	x	Gov. of Jaunpúr	Bárbak	341	112
893	Æ	Fathábád	Kings of Bengal	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz	100	41
„	„	(Khazánah)	„ „	„	99	41
895	Æ	Mahmúdábád	„ „	„	101	41
„	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Muhammad	195	76
„	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	368	120
896	Æ	(Khazánah)	„ Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Muzaffar	105, 107	43
896	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Fath	202	78
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	316	106
897	„	x	„ „	„	317	106
898	„	Jaunpúr *or* Bitúr	Gov. of „	Bárbak	342	112
„?	„	Kashmír	Kings of Kashmír	Muhammad	197	77
„	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	362	119
89x	„	(Khazánah)	„ Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Muzaffar	106	43
„	Æ	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Fath	203-205	78
899	Æ	(Khazánah)	„ Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	108	44
„	Æ	„	„ „	„	116	46
„	„	Husainábád	„ „	„	109-112, 119, 120	45, 47
„	„	Fathábád	„ „	„	113,114, 123-125	45, 48
„	„	x	„ „	„	115	45
„	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	318	106
„	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	363	119
89?	„	x	„ „	„	364	119
900	Æ	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	319	107
901	„	x	„ „	„	320	107
902	„	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	369	120
903	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	321	107
904	„	x	„ „	„	322	107
„	„	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	370, 371	120-1
905	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	323	107
906	„	x	„ „	„	324	107
90x	„	x	„ Málwah	Ghiyás	372	121
906	„	x	„ „	Násir	378	123
90]7	Æ	Husainábád	„ Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	121	47
„	Æ	x	„ Málwah	Násir	375, 377	122
„	Æ	x	„ „	„	379	123
908	„	x	„ „	„	380	123
909	„	x	„ Jaunpúr	Husain	325	107
„	„	x	„ Málwah	Násir	381	123
„	„	x	„ Gujarát	Mahmúd I.	423	135
910	Æ	x	„ „	„	377	122
„	Æ	x	„ „	„	382, 383	124
911	„	x	„ „	„	384	124

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
9]12	Æ	(Khazánah)	Kings of Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	117	46
,,	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Násir	385	124
913	Æ	x	,, Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	126, 127	48
915	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Násir	386, 387	124
917	Æ	Muhammad-âbád	,, Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	128	48
,,	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Násir	391	126
919	Æ	Husainábád	,, Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	129, 130	48
920	Æ	x	,, Gujarát	Muzaffar II.	425	136
921	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd II.	392	126
922	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	393	126
923	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	394	127
924	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	395	127
925	Æ	Husainábád	,, Bengal	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	134-136	50
,,	,,	Fathábád	,, ,,	,,	138-141	51
926	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd II.	396	127
927	Æ	Nasratábád	,, Bengal	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	137	50
,,	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd II.	397	127
928	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	398	127
929	Æ	x	,, Gujarát	Muzaffar II.	426	136
,,	Æ	x	,, Málwah	Mahmúd II.	403	128
930	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	399	127
931	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	400	128
933	Æ	Fathábád	,, Bengal	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	142	51
,,	,,	Nasratábád	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd III.	147	54
,,	,,	x	,, ,,	,,	148	55
934	,,	Muhammad-ábád	,, ,,	,,	149	55
93x	Æ	x	,, Malwáh	Mahmúd II.	401, 402	128
936	,,	Ágrah	Local Issues	——	480, 481	159
937	,,	,,	,,	——	482	159
938	,,	,,	,,	——	483	159
939	Æ	Husainábád	Kings of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd III.	150, 151	55
,,	Æ	Ágrah	Local Issues	——	485-487	160
,,	,,	Jaunpúr	,,	——	491, 492	161
940	,,	x	Kings of Gujarát	Bahádur	427	137
,,	,,	Ágrah	Local Issues	——	488	160
,,	,,	Jaunpúr	,,	——	493	161
942	,,	Champanír	,,	——	494	162
,,	,,	Mándú	,,	——	496, 497	163
,,?	,,	Ágrah	,,	——	489	160
946	Æ	x	Kings of Gujarat	Mahmúd III.	428	138
947	,,	x	,,	,,	429	138
948	Æ	Láhór	Local Issues	——	495	162
949	Æ	x	Kings of Gujarát	Mahmúd III.	430	138
94x	Æ	Ágrah	Local Issues	——	490	160

A.H.	Metal.	MINT.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
950	Æ	*x*	Kings of Gujarát	Mahmúd III.	431	138
953?	Æ	Kashmír	Mughal Emperor	Humáyún	208	80
956	Æ	*x*	Kings of Gujarát	Mahmúd III.	432	139
957	Æ	Kashmír	King of Dehlí	Islám Sháh	210	81
960	Æ	*x*	Kings of Gujarát	Mahmúd III.	433	139
961	Æ	Kashmír	„ Kashmír?	Mahmúd	211	81
962	„	Arakán	„ Bengal	Muhammad Ghází	152	56
963	Æ	*x*	„ Gujarát?	Muhammad	437, 438	141
965	Æ	*x*	Kings of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín Bahádur	155	58
966	„	*x*	„ „	„	157	58
967	„	*x*	„ „	„	158	58
96*x*	„	—	„ „	„	156	58
970	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Husain Chakk	215	83
„	Æ	[„]	„ „	„	217	83
971	„	Muzaffarábád?	„ Gujarát	Muzaffar III.	447, 448	143
972	Æ	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Husain Chakk	216	83
977	„	*x*	„ Gujarát	Muzaffar III.	441	142
„	Æ	*x*	„ „	„	445	143
978	Æ	*x*	„ „	„	442	142
979	„	*x*	„ „	„	443	142
980	„	*x*	„ „	„	444	142
„	„	Kashmír	„ Kashmír	Muhammad 'Alí	218	84
987	„	„	„ „	Yúsuf Chakk	219, 220	84
„	„	„	Mughal Emperor	Akbar	221	85
9*x*4	„	„	„ „	„	222	85

II. INDEX OF MINTS.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
احسناباد Ahsanábád	Æ	807	Bahmanís	Táj-ad-dín Fíróz	449	147
	„	822	„	„	451	147
	„	x*	„	„	452	147
	„	863	„	'Alá-ad-dín Humáyún	471	153
ارکان Arakán	Æ	962	Kings of Bengal	Muhammad Ghází	152	56
اریسه Orísa			*See* Index of	Names, *s.v.* حسین		
اکره Ágrah	Æ	936†	Local Issues	——	480	159
	„	„ ‡	„	——	481	159
	„	937§	„	——	482, 3	159
	„	938§	„	——	484	159
	„	939§	„	——	485–7	160
	„	940§	„	——	488	160
	„	942?§	„	——	489	160
	„	94x	„	——	490	160

* With prefix حضرت.
‡ With prefix قلعهٔ.
† With prefix قلعهٔ.
§ With prefix دار الخلافة.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
بثور؟ Bíthúr?			*See* جونپور	*Jaunpúr*		
البلد, بلد and البلدة, *Balad, Al-Balad, and Al-Baldat*			*See* غزنة *Ghazní*; فيروزاباد *Fírózábád*			
تانده Tándah	Æ	*x.*	Kings of Bengal	Dáúd	160-2	59
جاجنكر Jájnagar			*See* Index of	Names, *s.v.* جسين		
جرك *Jark*			*See* لكهنوتى	*Lakhnauti*		
جنتاباد Jannatábád*	Æ	790	Kings of Bengal	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	52, 3	24
?	,,	873	,, ,,	Bárbak	90	37
جونپور Jaunpúr	Æ	847†	Kings of Jaunpúr	Mahmúd	264	95
	,,	892‡	Governor ,,	Bárbak ibn Bahlól	341	112
	,,	898‡	,, ,,	,, ,,	342	112
	,,	*x* ‡	,, ,,	,, ,,	343	112
	,,	939§	Local Issues	——	491, 2	161
	,,	940§	,, ,,	——	493	161

* On no. 53, written جنة اباد.

† With prefix حضرت.

‡ With prefix شهر. Nos. 341, 342 only show the letters بور which may stand for بثور Bíthúr or Bithór.

§ With prefix دار الضرب خطة.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
چتگانو Chatgáon (*Chittagong*)	Æ	*x*	Kings of Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	77	32
	,,	*x* *	,, ,,	,, ,,	84–87	35
چنپانیار Champanír	Æ	942	Local Issues	——	494	162
حسیناباد Husainábad	Æ	899	Kings of Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	109–12	45
	,,	89[9]	,, ,,	,, ,,	119, 20	47
	,,	[90]7	,, ,,	,, ,,	121	47
	,,	919	,, ,,	,, ,,	129, 30	48
	,,	925	,, ,,	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	134–36	50
	,,	939	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd III.	150, 1	55
حضرة & حضرت *Hazrat*		*See*	احسناباد *Ahsanábád*; جونپور, *Jaunpúr*; فیروزاباد *Fírózábád*			
حضرة جلال *Hazrat Jalál*			*See* سنارگانو	*Sonárgáon*;		
خزانة (*Treasury*)	Æ	873†	Kings of Bengal	Bárbak	90	37
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf	93	38
	,,	893	,, ,,	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz	99	41
	,,	896	,, ,,	Shams-ad-dín Muzaf-	105,107	43
	,,	89*x*	,, ,,	,, ,, [far	106	43
	Æ	899	,, ,,	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	108	44
	Æ	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	116	46
	,,	9]12	,, ,,	,, ,,	117	46
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	,, ,,	132–3	49
	,,	925‡	,, ,,	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	134–36	50

* With prefix عرصة. † In combination with جنتاباد?
‡ In combination with حسیناباد, and written خزازانة (*sic*).

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
دار الخلافة *Dár-al-Khiláfah*			*See* اكره *Ágrah*;	لاهور *Láhór*		
دارالضوب خطة *Dár-ad-Zarb Khittah*			*See* جونپور	*Jaunpúr*		
دار الملك *Dár-al-Mulk*			*See* شادياباد	*Shádiábád*		
دار النصر *Dár-an-Nasr*			*See* فتحاباد	*Fathábád*		
روتصپور Rhotaspúr	Æ	827	Kings of Bengal	Jalál-ad-din Muhammad	83	34
ستكانو Satgáon	Æ	783*	Kings of Bengal	Sikandar I.	46	22
	,,	790*	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	59	26
	,,	795*	,, ,,	,, ,,	64	27
سنارگانو Sonárgáon	Æ	743†	Kings of Bengal	Fakhr-ad-dín Mubárak	10	13
	,,	744†	,, ,,	,, ,,	11	13
	,,	748†	,, ,,	,, ,,	12	13
	,,	750†	,, ,,	,, ,,	13	13
	,,	753†	,, ,,	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	23	16
	,,	754†	,, ,,	,, ,,	24	16
	,,	757†	,, ,,	,, ,,	25, 26	16
	,,	760†	,, ,,	Sikandar I.	29	18
?	,,	884†	,, ,,	Shams-ad-dín Yúsuf	92	38

* With prefix عرصة.

† With prefix حضرة جلال.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
شادیاباد Shádiábád	Æ	x*	Kings of Málwah	Húshang	344, 5	115
	„	x*	„ „	Mahmúd I.	352–5	117
(?)	„	971	„ Gujarát	Muzaffar III.	446	143
			See مندو *Mandú*			
شهر *Shahr*			*See* جونپور *Jaunpúr*;	لکهنوتی *Lakhnautí.*		
شهرنو Shahr-i-Nau	Æ	747	Kings of Bengal.	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	17	15
	„	782†	„ „	Sikandar I.	44	21
	„	783†	„ „	„	45	21
عرصة *'Arsat*			*See* no. 89; and ستکانو *Satgáon*;	چتکانو *Chatgáon*; شهرنو *Shahr-i-Nau.*		
غزنة Ghazní	Æ	x	Governors of Sind	Násir-ad-dín Muh^d.	173	66
	„	x‡	Mughal Invader	Kutlugh Khwájáh	498, 9	167
فتحاباد Fathábád	Æ	886	Kings of Bengal	Jalál-ad-dín Fath	94-6	39
	„	893	„ „	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz	100	41
	„	899	„ „	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	113,14	45
	„	89[9]	„ „	„	123-5	48
	„	925§	„ „	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	138-41	51
	„	[93]3	„ „	„	142	51
	„	x.	„ „	'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz	146	53

* With prefix دار الملك.
† With prefix عرصة.
‡ No. 498 has prefix بلد.
§ In combination with دار النصر.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
فيروزاباد Fírózábád	Æ	745*	Kings of Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín 'Alí	15	14
	,,	754*	,, ,,	Shams-ad-dín Ilyás	20, 1	16
	,,	758†	,, ,,	,,	22	16
	,,	*x**	,, ,,	,,	19	15
	,,	759	,, ,,	Sikandar I.	27	17
	,,	763	,, ,,	,,	28	17
	,,	771†	,, ,,	,,	32	19
	,,	780‡	,, ,,	,,	37	20
	,,	783‡	,, ,,	,,	38, 9	20
	,,	,, *	,, ,,	,,	47	23
	,,	784‡	,, ,,	,,	40	20
	,,	,, *	,, ,,	,,	48	23
	,,	785‡	,, ,,	,,	41, 2	21
	,,	,, *	,, ,,	,,	49	23
	,,	786‡	,, ,,	,,	43	21
	,,	,, *	,, ,,	,,	50	23
	,,	$7\frac{6}{8}6$†	,, ,,	,,	34	19
	,,	788?*	,, ,,	,,	51	23
	,,	[7]*x*2†	,, ,,	,,	33	19
	,,	794†	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	60	26
	,,	795†	,, ,,	,,	61	27
	,,	796†	,, ,,	,,	62, 3	27
	,,	799†	,, ,,	Saif-ad-dín Hamzah	66	28
	,,	*x* †	,, ,,	,,	65	28
	,,	816	,, ,,	Shiháb-ad-dín Báyazíd	67	29
	,,	81*x*†	,, ,,	,,	69	30
	,,	819	,, ,,	Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad	72	31
	,,	$82\frac{3}{4}$	,, ,,	,,	73	31
	,,	827	,, ,,	,,	82	34
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	,,	74,75, 78	32, 33
قلعة and قلع *Kal'* and *Kal'ah*			*See* اكره *Ágrah*			

* With prefix بلدة or البلدة. † With prefix حضرة or حضرت.

‡ With prefix بلدة المحروسة.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
كشمير Kashmír	Æ	*x*	Kings of Kashmír	Shams Sháh Mír	179	69
	„	792	„ „	Sikandar	180	70
	Æ	810	„ „	„	181	70
	„	841	„ „	Zain-al-'Ábidín	184, 85	72
	Æ	842	„ „	„	182	71
	„	84*x*	„ „	„	183	71
	Æ	851	„ „	„	186, 87	72
	Æ	874	„ „	Haidar	189	73
	Æ	„	„ „	„	190	73
	Æ	876	„ „	Hasan	191	74
	Æ	„	„ „	„	192	74
	„	87*x*	„ „	„	193	74
	„	*x*	„ „	„	194	75
	Æ	895	„ „	Muhammad	195	76
	„	89*x*	„ „	Fath	202	78
	Æ	898?	„ „	Muhammad	197	77
	„	89*x*	„ „	Fath	203, 4	78
	Æ	*x*	„ „	Muhammad	196	76
	Æ	*x*	„ „	„	201	77
	Æ	*xx*6	„ „	Názak	206	79
	„	953?	Mughal Emperors	Humáyún	208	80
	„	95*x*	„ „	„	209	80
	„	957	Kings of Dehlí	Islám Sháh	210	81
	„	961	Kings of Kashmír	Mahmúd	211	81
	„	*x*	„ „	Ibráhím	212	82
	Æ	*x*	„ „	„	213, 14	82
	Æ	970	„ „	Husain Chakk	215	83
	„	972	„ „	„	216	83
	„	980	„ „	Muhammad 'Ali	218	84
	„	987	„ „	Yúsuf Chakk	219, 20	84
	„	„	Mughal Emperors	Akbar	221	85
	„	9]*x*4	„ „	„	222	85
كامرو Kámrú			*See* Index of Names, *s.v.* حسين			
كلبرگه	Æ	*x*	Kings of Málwah	Ghiyás	365	119
كمته			*See* Index of Names, *s.v.* حسين			

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page
لاهور Láhór	Æ	948*	Local Issues	——	495	162
لكهنوتى Lakhnauti	Æ	[70]2 †	Governors of Bengal	Shams-ad-dín Fíroz	3	10
	,,	711 ‡	,, ,,	Ghiyas-ad-dín Bahádur	4	11
	,,	[7½]2 ?	,, ,,	,,	5	11
	,,	[7½]3 ‡	,, ,,	,,	6	11
	,,	[7½]4	,, ,,	,,	7	11
	,,	728†	,, ,,	,,	9	11
	,,	7*xx*‡	,, ,,	In name of Muh. ibn Taghlak	9*a*	12
محمداباد Muhammadábád	Æ	917	Kings of Bengal	'Alá-ad-dín Husain	128	48
	,,	934	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-din Mahmúd	149	55
محموداباد Mahmúdábád	Æ	895 ?	Kings of Bengal	Saif-ad-dín Fíróz	101	41
مصطفاباد ? Mustafábád ?	Æ	971	Kings of Gujarát	Muzaffar III.	447, 448	143
مغظماباد Mu'azzamábád	Æ	7*xx*	Kings of Bengal	Sikandar I.	30	18
	,,	7[9]7	,, ,,	Ghiyás-ad-dín A'zam	54	25
	,,	799 ?	,, ,,	,,	57	25
	,,	*x*	,, ,,	,,	55	25

* With prefix دار الخلافة. † With prefix جرك. ‡ With prefix شهر.

MINT.	Metal.	A.H.	DYNASTY.	PRINCE.	NO.	Page.
مندو Mandú	Æ	942	Local Issues *See* شادیاباد	—— *Shádiábád*	496, 497	163
نصرتاباد Nasratábád	Æ	927	Kings of Bengal	Násir-ad-dín Nasrat	137	50
	„	„	„ „	'Alá-ad-dín Fíróz	144, 145	52
	„	933	„ „	Ghiyás-ad-dín Mahmúd III.	147	54

III. INDEX OF NAMES.

[The initials after the names of the princes denote the province or kingdom they ruled: B. stands for Bengal, S. for Sind, K. for Kashmír, J. for Jaunpúr, M. for Málwah, G. for Gujarát, D. for the portion of the Dekhán governed by the Bahmanís.]

ا

ابراهيم شاه (K.)—

السلطان الاعظم ابراهيم شاه 212

السلطان ابراهيم شاه 213, 214

ابراهيم شاه (J.)—

السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه السلطانى 223

ابراهيم شاه سلطانى 224—262

محمود see (بن) ابراهيم

احمد شاه (B.)—

السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد احمد شاه بن محمد شاه السلطان 88

ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين الموید بتاييد الرحمن شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر احمد شاه بن محمد شاه السلطان 89

احمد شاه (I. G.)—

السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا والدين السلطان احمد شاه 408—410

ناصر الدنيا والدين السلطان احمد شاه 411—415

احمد شاه (II. G.)—

قطب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر السلطان احمد شاه 435, 436

احمد شاه (I. D.)—

المويد بنصر الله . . . ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان 454

المنصور بنصر الله المنان ابو المغازى احمد شاه السلطان 455—457

احمد شاه (II. D.)—

السلطان الحليم الكريم الرؤف على عباد الله الغنى المهيمنى ابو المظفر علا الدنيا والدين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهمنى 458—460

المعتصم بالله المنان سمى خليل الرحمن السلطان علا الدنيا والدين احمد شاه بن احمد شاه السلطان 461

الواثق بتاييد الملك الله (؟) ابو المظفر احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنيشاه 462—466

المتوكل على الله الغنى احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهمنى 467—469

المعتصم بالله مهيمنى ابو . . . . . احمد شاه بن احمد شاه بهمنى 470

همايون, احمد *see* (بن) احمد

حسين *see* اريسه

حسین *see* (سید) اشرف

210 السلطان الاعظم اسلام شاه

باربکشاه *see* الاعدل

—(B.) اعظم شاه

ناصر الاسلام والمسلمین یمین امیر المومنین الموید بتایید الرحمن غیاث الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر اعظم شاه السلطان 52—59

ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام والمسلمین السلطان الاعظم الموید بتایید الملك الرحمن غیاث الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر اعظمشاه السلطان 60—62

ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام والمسلمین السلطان الاعظم الموید بتایید الملك الرحمن غیاث الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر اعظمشاه ابن سکندر شاه ابن الیاس شاه السلطان 63, 64

حمزة *see* (بن) اعظمشاه

الاعظم *passim.*

—اکبر پادشاه

221 پادشاه غازی محمد اکبر جلال الدین

222 . . . . . عظم محمد جلال الدین اکبر

—(B.) الیاس شاه

سکندر الثانی یمین الخلافة *(ناصر) امیر المومنین السلطان العادل شمس الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر الیاس شاه السلطان 17—26

* ناصر carelessly omitted on nos. 17—19.

سكندر *see* (بن) الياس

(ابو) الفتح ,المستعصم ,سكندر *see* الامام

الناصر ,المستنصر ,المستعصم ,(ابو) الفتح *see* امير المومنين

محمد *see* الامير الحامى

حسين *see* الباذل

باربكشاة (B.)—

السلطان الاعدل الاعظم باربكشاه سلطان ابن محمود شاه 90, 91 سلطان

الموید بتاييد الرحمن خليفة الله بالحجة والبرهان ركن الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر باربكشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه 507

باربكشاه (J.)—

نائب امير المومنين باربكشاه سلطان 341—343

يوسف *see* (بن) باربكشاه

بايزيد شاه (B.)—

ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين الموید بتاييد الرحمن شهاب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بايزيد شاه السلطان 67—70

ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين شهاب الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بايزيد شاه السلطان 71

برهان امير المومنين *see* عوض

بهادر شاه (I. B.)—
السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه
السلطان بن سلطان . 4—9

بهادر شاه (II. B.)—
غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر بهادر شاه بن محمد شاه
غازی 155—159
श्री बहादुर साही *Srí Vahádur Sáhí* 155—159

بهادر شاه (G.)—
قطب الدين ابو الفضل بهادر شاه بن مظفر شاه سلطان 427

فيروز, احمد *see* بهمنی
همايون, احمد *see* البهمنی
احمد *see* بهمنيشاه

پ

يوسف, محمد, علی, حسين, اکبر *see* پادشاه

ت

فيروز *see* تاج الدنيا والدين
محمد *see* (بن) تغلق

ج

حسين *see* جاجنگر
فتح *see* جلال الدنيا والدين
محمد, اکبر *see* جلال الدين
فتح الدنيا والدين جلال شاه سلطانی 500, 501

ح

محمد *see* الحامی الدین الدنان

—(K.) حسن شاه

السلطان الاعظم حسن شاه 191, 193, 194

السلطان الاعظم حسنشاه 192.

—(S.) الحسن قرلغ

سیف الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر الحسن قرلغ 165—170

محمد *see* (بن) حسن

—(B.) حسین شاه

السلطان العادل الباذل ولد سید المرسلین علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه السلطان 108—112, 116

السلطان الفاتح للکمرو وکمته وجاجنکر واریسه علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه السلطان (ا)بن سید اشرف الحسینی (*or* حسینی) 122—131

علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه السلطان 113—115

علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر شاه السلطان 117

السلطان المؤید .... علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه السلطان 118

السلطان العادل علاؤ الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه السلطان ابن سید اشرف حسینی 119—121

السلطان العادل علاء الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر حسین شاه سلطان بن سید اشرف الحسینی 132, 133

—(K.) حسین شاه

نصر الدین محمد حسین پادشاه غازی 215—217

حسین شاه (J.)—

حسین شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهیم شاه سلطانی 303—339

فتحشاه *see* الحسین شاهی

نصرتشاه ,حسین *see* الحسینی *and* حسینی

نصرتشاه ,فیروز ,محمود *see* (بن) حسین

عوض *see* (بن) الحسین

محمود ,احمد *see* الحلیم

حمزة شاه (B.)—

ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام والمسلمین سیف الدنیا والدین ابو المجاهد حمزة شاه بن اعظمشاه بن سکندر شاه بن الیاس شاه السلطان 65, 66

حیدر شاه (K.)—

السلطان الاعظم حیدر شاه 189, 190

محمود *see* خان

ناصر ,محمود ,غیاث *see* الخلجی *and* خلجی

محمود ,باربک *see* خلیفة الله بالحجة والبرهان

الخلیفة امیر المومنین 224—236, 264—272, 296—325, 340, 349—351

احمد *see* (سمی) خلیل الرحمن

قتلغ *see* خواجة

داود شاه (B.)—

ابو المظفر داود شاه بن سلیمان شاه کررانی . . . . 160—162

श्री दाउद शाहो *Srí Dáud Sáhí* 160—162

فیروز *see* راجی رضوان مهیمنی
باربك *see* رکن الدنیا والدین
احمد *see* الرؤف علی عباد الله

السلطان الاعظم زین العابدین (K.) 182, 183

الیاس *see* سکندر الثانی
علیشاه *see* سکندر الزمان
سکندر شاه (B.)—
المجاهد فی سبیل الرحمن شاه سکندر ابن الیاس شاه السلطان 27, 28
یمین خلیفة الله ناصر امیر المومنین المجاهد فی سبیل الرحمن شاه سکندر ابن الیاس شاه السلطان 29, 30
الناصر لدین الله القاهر علی الله ابو المجاهد سکندر شاه السلطان ابن السلطان 31
یمین خلیفة الله ناصر امیر المومنین الامام الاعظم ابو المجاهد سکندر شاه ابن الیاس شاه السلطان 32—36
یمین خلیفة الله ناصر امیر المومنین غوث الاسلام والمسلمین الواثق بتایید الرحمن ابو المجاهد سکندر شاه ابن الیاس شاه السلطان 37—45

يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين الامام العا . . العا . .
46 المجاهد سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان
يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين
الامام الاعظم الواثق بتاييد الرحمن ابو المجاهد سكندر
51—47 شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان
سكندر شاه (K.)—
180, (181) السلطان الاعظم سكندر شاه
اعظم see (بن) سكندر
سلطان see بابك, بهادر, حسين, فتحشاه, فيروز, محمد, نصرتشاه,
يوسف
سلطان السلاطين see عوض
السلطان passim
السلطان (!)بن السلطان see غياث, فيروز, محمود, ملراف, ناصر,
نصرتشاه
سلطانى see ابراهيم, جلال, حسين, محمد, محمود
سلطان العهد والزمان see فيروز
السلطانى see ابراهيم
(بن) سليمان see داود
سمى خليل الرحمن see احمد
(بن) سيد اشرف see حسين
سيف الدنيا والدين see الحسن, حمزة, فيروز, محمود

ش

شاه *passim*

السلطان الاعظم شمس شاه (K.) 179

شمس الدنيا والدين محمد (؟) شاه السلطان 502, 503

شمس الدنيا والدين *see* ابراهيم, احمد, الياس, فيروز, محمد, يوسف, مظفر, محمود

شهاب الدنيا والدين *see* بايزيد

ظ

ظهير الدين *see* علی

ع

عادل *see* محمد

العادل *see* الياس, حسين, محمود

علا الدنيا والدين (*or* علاؤ) *see* احمد, حسين, عليشاه, فيروز, محمد, محمود, همايون

عليشاه (B.)—

سكندر الزمان المخصوص بعنايت الرحمن ناصر امير المومنين السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر عليشاه السلطان 14—16

علی پادشاه (K.)—

ظهير الدين محمد علی پادشاه 218

علی *see* عوض

عوض (B.)—

غياث الدنيا والدين ابو الفتح عوض بن الحسين قسيم امير المومنين سلطان السلاطين نور (؟) الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر علی برهان امير المومنين 1, 2

غ

حسين ,اكبر see غازى

احمد see الغنى

سكندر ,حمزة ,بايزيد ,اعظم ,احمد see غوث الاسلام والمسلمين ,محمد

—(M.) غياث شاه

الواثق بالملك الملتجى ابو الفتح غياث شاه بن محمود شاه السلطان الخلجى 356—364

365 غياث شاه خلجى بن محمود شاه

366—373 السلطان بن السلطان غياث شاه بن محمود شاه

374 السلطان بن السلطان غياث شاه خلجى

محمود ,عوض ,بهادر ,اعظم see غياث الدنيا والدين

محمد see غياث الدين

ناصر see (بن) غياث

حسين see الفاتح

جلال see فتح الدنيا والدين

—(B.) فتحشاه

جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه سلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان الحسين شاهى 94—96

السلطان ابن السلطان جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فتحشاه السلطان ابن محمود شاه السلطان 97, 98

(K.) السلطان الاعظم فتح شاه 202—205

223, 263 الامام امير المومنين ابو الفتح

237—262, 273—287, 326—335 الخليفة ابو الفتح

محمود ,غياث ,عوض *see* (ابو) الفتح

مبارکشاه *see* فخر الدنيا والدين

بهادر *see* (ابو) الفضل

السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان (I. B.) 3

(II. B.) سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه السلطان 99—102

السلطان بن السلطان بن السلطان علاؤ الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر فيروز شاه (II)سلطان بن نصرة شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينى (III. B.) 144—146

—(D.) فيروز شاه

سلطان العهد والزمان الواثق بتاييد الرحمن ابو المظفر تاج الدنيا والدين فيروز شاه السلطان 449—452

453 راجى رضوان مهيمنى فيروز شاه بهمنى

ق

سكندر *see* القاهر على الله

(S.) 163, 164 ناصر الدنيا والدين قباچه السلطان

498, 499 قتلغ خواجة

محمد ,الحسن *see* قرلغ

احمد *see* قطب الدنيا والدين

بهادر *see* قطب الدين

عوض *see* قسيم امير المومنين

حسین *see* الکامرو وکمته

داود *see* کررانی

محمود ,احمد *see* الکریم

محمود *see* (بن) لطیف

—(B.) مبارکشاه

یمین خلیفة الله ناصر امیر المومنین السلطان الاعظم فخر
10 الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر مبارکشاه السلطان

یمین الخلیفة ناصر امیر المومنین السلطان الاعظم فخر
13—11 الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر مبارکشاه السلطان

احمد *see* المتوکل علی الله الغنی

همایون *see* المتوکل علی الله القوی الغنی

محمد ,سکندر *see* المجاهد فی سبیل الله

سکندر *see* المجاهد فی سبیل الرحمن

محمود ,حمزة ,احمد *see* (ابو) المجاهد

یوسف ,علی ,حسین ,اکبر *see* محمد

9a المجاهد فی سبیل الله محمد بن تغلق شاه

محمد شاه (B.)—

ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 72—75, 78, 80

ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 76, 77

ناصر امير المومنين غوث الاسلام والمسلمين السلطان العادل جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 79

جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 82, 83

الموید بتایید الرحمن جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 84, 85

[يمين] خليفة الله ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 86, 87

السلطان الاعظم(؟) جلال الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه السلطان 81

محمد شاه غازی (B.)—

شمس الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد شاه غازی 152

سلطان جلال الدين محمد شاه غازی 153, 154

محمد بن حسن قرلغ (S.)—

ناصر الدنيا والدين محمد بن حسن قرلغ 171, 172

ناصر الدنيا والدين 173—178

श्री महमद करलुक *Sri Mahamad Karaluk* 173, 174, 178

श्री मुहमद करलुक *Sri Muhamad Karaluk* 175—177

محمد شاه (K.)—

السلطان الاعظم محمد شاه 195, 197—201

ناصر الدين محمد شاه غازی 196

محمد شاه بن محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانی (J.) 296—302

سلطان غياث الدين محمد شاه (G.) 416, 417

السلطان محمد شاه ابو المظفر (G.) 437—439

المعتصم بالله شمس الدنيا والدين محمد شاه بن همايون شاه السلطان (D.) 474—476

السلطان الاعظم . . . الدنيا والدين محمد بن امد بن ابهر (؟) 504

505 السلطان الاعظم . . ر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمد

الامير الحامی الدين الدنان سلطان علا الدين محمد شاه عادل 512

محمود ,بهادر ,احمد see (بن) محمد

الموید بتایید الرحمن خلیفة الله بالحجة والبرهان السلطان العادل ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد محمود شاه السلطان (II. B.) 103, 104

السلطان بن السلطان غياث الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر محمود شاه السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان (III. B.) 147—151

السلطان الاعظم محمود شاه (K.) 211

محمود شاه (J.)—

السلطان سيف الدنيا والدين ابو المجاهد محمود بن ابرهيم 263

محمود شاه بن ابراهيم شاه سلطانی 265—295

ابو . . . . . محمود خان 264

محمود شاه خلجی (I. M.)—

ابو المظفر محمود شاه خلجی 349—355

السلطان الحلیم الکریم علا الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر محمود شاه خلجی 347, 348

محمود شاه خلجی (II. M.)—

السلطان بن السلطان محمود شاه الخلجی بن ناصر شاه 391—404

السلطان بن السلطان محمود شاه خلجی بن ناصر شاه 405—407

محمود شاه (I. G.)—

السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنیا والدین السلطان محمود شاه 418—422

ناصر الدنیا والدین السلطان محمود شاه 423, 424

محمود شاه (III. G.)—

الواثق بالله المنان ابو الفتح ناصر الدنیا والدین السلطان محمود شاه بن لطیف شاه 428—433

الواثق بالله المنان ابو ..... ناصر الدنیا ..... السلطان محمود شاه بن لطیف شاه 434

نائب امیر المومنین محمود شاه (D.) 477—479

السلطان الاعظم محمود بن محمد شاه 509

السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر محمد شاه سلطان 510

محمد, فتح, غیاث, حسین, باربک see (بن) محمود

عليشاه see المخصوص بعناية الرحمن
3—9 الامام المستعصم امير المومنين
165—170 المستنصر بالله امير المومنين
(B.) 105—107 شمس الدنيا والدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه السلطان
المويد بتاييد الرحمن شمس الدنيا والدين ابو النصر مظفر شاه
(II. G.) 425, 426 بن محمود شاه السلطان
(III. G.)— مظفر شاه
المويد بتاييد الرحمن شمس الدنيا والدين ابو ..... مظفر
440—444 شاه السلطان
445—448 مظفر شاه
بهادر see (بن) مظفر
(ابو) المظفر passim
محمد see المعتصر بالله
احمد see المعتصر بالله المنان
احمد see المعتصر بالله مهيمنى
همايون, احمد see (ابو) المغازى
غياث see الملتجى
506 السلطان بن السلطان ملراف (؟) شاه ....ود
احمد see المنصور بنصر الله المنان
فيروز see مهيمنى
احمد see المهيمنى
محمد, بايزيد, باربك, اعظم, احمد see المويد بتاييد الرحمن مظفر, محمود
احمد see المويد بنصر الله
اعظم see المويد بتاييد الملك الرحمن

ن

السلطان الاعظم ناذك شاه (K,) 206, 207
محمد ,اعظم *see* ناصر الاسلام والمسلمين
نصرتشاه ,محمود ,محمد ,قباچة ,احمد *see* ناصر الدنيا والدين
,حمزة ,بايزيد ,الياس ,اعظم ,احمد *see* ناصر امير المومنين
محمد ,مبارکشاه ,عليشاه ,سکندر
اسکندر *see* الناصر لدين الله
الناصر لدين الله امير المومنين 1, 2
ناصر شاه (M.)—
الواثق بالصمد المرتکی (؟) ابو المظفر ناصر شاه بن غياث
شاه الخلجی السلطان 375—377
السلطان بن السلطان ناصر شاه الخلجی بن غياث شاه
378—388
السلطان بن السلطان ناصر شاه خلجی بن غياث شاه
389—390
محمود *see* (بن) ناصر
محمود ,باربك *see* نائب امير المومنين
نصرتشاه (B.)—
السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر نصرتشاه
السلطان بن حسين شاه السلطان الحسينی 134—136,
138—143
السلطان بن السلطان ناصر الدنيا والدين ابو المظفر نصرتشاه
سلطان بن حسين شاه سلطان الحسينی 137

يوسف ,حسين *see* نصر الدين

محمود *see* (ابو) النصر

نصرتشاه *see* نصرة شاه

فيروز *see* (بن) نصرة شاه

عوض *see* نور (؟) الدنيا والدين

208, 209 السلطان الاعظم محمد همايون غازى

المتوكل على الله القوى الغنى ابو المغازى علا الدنيا والدين

(D.) همايون شاه بن احمد شاه بن احمد شاه الولى البهمنى 471—473

محمد *see* (بن) همايون

(M.) 344—346 السلطان هوشنكشاه

محمود *see* الواثق بالله المنان

فيروز ,سكندر *see* الواثق بتاييد الرحمن

احمد *see* الواثق بتاييد الملك الله

ناصر *see* الواثق بالصمد المرتكى

غياث *see* الواثق بالملك الملتجى

حسين *see* ولد سيد المرسلين

همايون ,احمد *see* الولى

ی

اعظم see یمین امیر المومنین

مبارکشاه ,الیاس see یمین الخلیفة

محمد ,مبارکشاه ,سکندر see یمین خلیفة الله

شمس الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر یوسف شاه سلطان بن باربکشاه

سلطان بن محمود شاه سلطان (B.) 92, 93

نصر الدین محمد یوسف پادشاه غازی (K.) 219, 220

IV. INDEX OF NÁGARÍ INSCRIPTIONS.

सी वहादुर शाही 155—159.

सी दाउद शाही 160—162.

सी हमीर: (traces) 163, 164, 509.

सी महमद करलुक 173, 174, 178.

सी मुहमद करलुक 175—177.

V. INDEX OF ORNAMENTS.

Arabesque, 60, 181 *note*, 186, 192

Ornament, 360, 395

Rose, 392

Star, 356—358, 364, 368, 374—382, 389, 390

Swastika, 359, 394, 404

Tughrá, 81—87

× 173, 399, 400, 401

 405, 406

406

361, 366, 369, 372

362, 363

395

371, 388, 391, 396, 403

378

391

371

373

383, 384, 392, 393

 367

385

386, 387, 405, 407

392

437

395, 397—402, 406, 407

397

406

402

VI. INDEX OF DENOMINATIONS, ETC.

بدر شاهی 147—151

خزانة 90, 93 (?), 99, 105--108, 132, 133

خزازانة (*sic*) 134—136

درهم 167, 169

الدينار 54, 223, 263

سكة 347, 416, 417, 499

سكة بنام 498

السكة 10, 17, 19, 22—26, 29, 30, 33, 34, 59, 65, 66, 73, 78, 83—85

السكة المباركة 37, (44,) 47

الفضة 3, 4, 9, 27

الفضة السكة 15, 20, 21

VII. INDEX OF FIGURES.

Chohán Horseman, 163, 164, 509.

Horse to right, 174—178.

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS INDEX.

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله 1, 2, 9*a*, 82—85, 88, 90—93 97, 99—102, 105—118, 152—162, 165—170, 508.

ابو بكر عمر عثمان على 9*a*, 37—59, 105—107, 118

ابو بكر صديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى 90, 91

ابابكر الصديق عمر الخطاب عثمان العفان على المرتضى 152—154

ابابكر صديق عمر خطاب عثمان على 155—162

خلد الله خلافته 32—36, 46

خلدت خلافته 37—45, 223—236, 263—272, 296, 303—325, 340, 349—351

خلد الله ملكه 1, 2, 90, 91, 142, 145, 153, 154, 437—444

خلد ملكه 47, 60—67, 71—80, 89, 132, 133—141, 356—364, 375—377

خلد الله ملكه وسلطانه 99—102, 105—116, 119, 120, 123—125, 144, 146—152, 155—162

خلد ملكه وسلطانه 117, 128

خلد ملكه وسلطنته 122, 129, 130, 131

خلد ملكه ودامت سلطانه 126, 127

خلدت مملكته 223—236, 265—272, 303—325

PREFIXES TO CITIES.

اقليم (Mu'azzamábad) 30

بلد (Ghazní) 498

بلدة (Fírózábád) 47—51

„ (Mu'azzamábád) 55

بلدة المحروسة (Fírózábád) 37—43

البلدة (Fírózábád) 15, 19—21

جرك (Lakhnautí) 3, 9

حضرة or حضرت (Fírózábád) 22, 32—34, 60—63, 65, 66, 69, 78

„ „ (Mu'azzamábád) 54

„ „ (Jaunpúr) 264

„ „ [Shádíábád?] 349

„ „ (Ahsanábád) 452, (454)

حضرة جلال (Sonárgáon) 10—13, 23—26, 29

خطة (Jaunpúr) 491—493

دار الخلافة (Ágrah) 482—489

„ (Láhór) 495

دار الضرب (Ágrah) 480, 481

„ (Jaunpúr) 491—493

دار الملك (Shádíábád) 352—355

شهر (Lakhnautí) 4, 6, 9*a*

شهر الزمان (Champanír) 494

عرصة (Satgáon) 46, 59, 64

„ (Chatgáon) 84—87

قلعة or قلع (Agrah) 480, 481

تاریخ 218, 480—489, 495—497

التاریخ 490—493

التاریخ العشرین من شهر الربیع الاخر 1, 2

الثالث من شوال 165

زمن 223, 263

شهور 166—169, 180—194, 196—200, 202—212, 214, 215, 222, 437—439

تا بدار الضرب گردون قرص مهر وماه باد etc. 416, 417

مهر وما . . . 446

Persian numerals 217—221

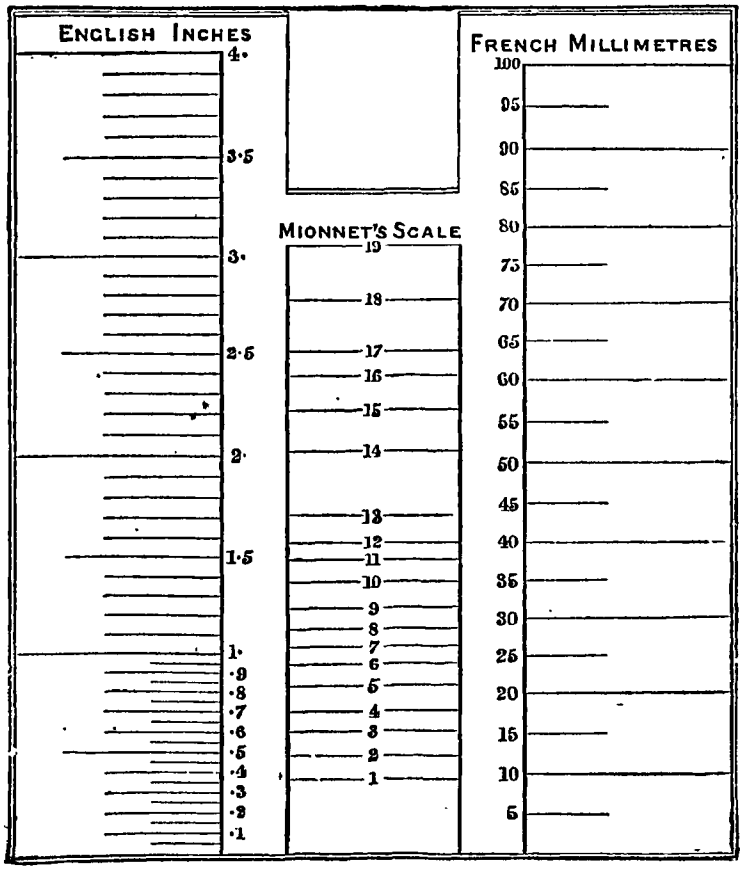
TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2 592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19 44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10 821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38 88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15 227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE YEARS OF THE HIJRAH AND OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1	622	July 16	51	671	Jan. 18
2	623	„ 5	52	672	„ 8
3	624	June 24	53	672	Dec. 27
4	625	„ 13	54	673	„ 16
5	626	„ 2	55	674	„ 6
6	627	May 23	56	675	Nov. 25
7	628	„ 11	57	676	„ 14
8	629	„ 1	58	677	„ 3
9	630	April 20	59	678	Oct. 23
10	631	„ 9	60	679	„ 13
11	632	Mar. 29	61	680	„ 1
12	633	„ 18	62	681	Sept. 20
13	634	„ 7	63	682	„ 10
14	635	Feb. 25	64	683	Aug. 30
15	636	„ 14	65	684	„ 18
16	637	„ 2	66	685	„ 8
17	638	Jan. 23	67	686	July 28
18	639	„ 12	68	687	„ 18
19	640	„ 2	69	688	„ 6
20	640	Dec. 21	70	689	June 25
21	641	„ 10	71	690	„ 15
22	642	Nov. 30	72	691	„ 4
23	643	„ 19	73	692	May 23
24	644	„ 7	74	693	„ 13
25	645	Oct. 28	75	694	„ 2
26	646	„ 17	76	695	April 21
27	647	„ 7	77	696	„ 10
28	648	Sept. 25	78	697	Mar. 30
29	649	„ 14	79	698	„ 20
30	650	„ 4	80	699	„ 9
31	651	Aug. 24	81	700	Feb. 26
32	652	„ 12	82	701	„ 15
33	653	„ 2	83	702	„ 4
34	654	July 22	84	703	Jan. 24
35	655	„ 11	85	704	„ 14
36	656	June 30	86	705	„ 2
37	657	„ 19	87	705	Dec. 23
38	658	„ 9	88	706	„ 12
39	659	May 29	89	707	„ 1
40	660	„ 17	90	708	Nov. 20
41	661	„ 7	91	709	„ 9
42	662	April 26	92	710	Oct. 29
43	663	„ 15	93	711	„ 19
44	664	„ 4	94	712	„ 7
45	665	Mar. 24	95	713	Sept. 26
46	666	„ 13	96	714	„ 16
47	667	„ 3	97	715	„ 5
48	668	Feb. 20	98	716	Aug. 25
49	669	„ 9	99	717	„ 14
50	670	Jan. 29	100	718	„ 3

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
101	719	July 24	151	768	Jan. 26
102	720	„ 12	152	769	„ 14
103	721	„ 1	153	770	„ 4
104	722	June 21	154	770	Dec. 24
105	723	„ 10	155	771	„ 13
106	724	May 29	156	772	„ 2
107	725	„ 19	157	773	Nov. 21
108	726	„ 8	158	774	„ 11
109	727	April 28	159	775	Oct. 31
110	728	„ 16	160	776	„ 19
111	729	„ 5	161	777	„ 9
112	730	Mar. 26	162	778	Sept. 28
113	731	„ 15	163	779	„ 17
114	732	„ 3	164	780	„ 6
115	733	Feb. 21	165	781	Aug. 26
116	734	„ 10	166	782	„ 15
117	735	Jan. 31	167	783	„ 5
118	736	„ 20	168	784	July 24
119	737	„ 8	169	785	„ 14
120	737	Dec. 29	170	786	„ 3
121	738	„ 18	171	787	June 22
122	739	„ 7	172	788	„ 11
123	740	Nov. 26	173	789	May 31
124	741	„ 15	174	790	„ 20
125	742	„ 4	175	791	„ 10
126	743	Oct. 25	176	792	April 28
127	744	„ 13	177	793	„ 18
128	745	„ 3	178	794	„ 7
129	746	Sept. 22	179	795	Mar. 27
130	747	„ 11	180	796	„ 16
131	748	Aug. 31	181	797	„ 5
132	749	„ 20	182	798	Feb. 22
133	750	„ 9	183	799	„ 12
134	751	July 30	184	800	„ 1
135	752	„ 18	185	801	Jan. 20
136	753	„ 7	186	802	„ 10
137	754	June 27	187	802	Dec. 30
138	755	„ 16	188	803	„ 20
139	756	„ 5	189	804	„ 8
140	757	May 25	190	805	Nov. 27
141	758	„ 14	191	806	„ 17
142	759	„ 4	192	807	„ 6
143	760	April 22	193	808	Oct. 25
144	761	„ 11	194	809	„ 15
145	762	„ 1	195	810	„ 4
146	763	Mar. 21	196	811	Sept. 23
147	764	„ 10	197	812	„ 12
148	765	Feb. 27	198	813	„ 1
149	766	„ 16	199	814	Aug. 22
150	767	„ 6	200	815	„ 11

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
201	816	July 30	251	865	Feb. 2
202	817	„ 20	252	866	Jan. 22
203	818	„ 9	253	867	„ 11
204	819	June 28	254	868	„ 1
205	820	„ 17	255	868	Dec. 20
206	821	„ 6	256	869	„ 9
207	822	May 27	257	870	Nov. 29
208	823	„ 16	258	871	„ 18
209	824	„ 4	259	872	„ 7
210	825	April 24	260	873	Oct. 27
211	826	„ 13	261	874	„ 16
212	827	„ 2	262	875	„ 6
213	828	Mar. 22	263	876	Sept. 24
214	829	„ 11	264	877	„ 13
215	830	Feb. 28	265	878	„ 3
216	831	„ 18	266	879	Aug. 23
217	832	„ 7	267	880	„ 12
218	833	Jan. 27	268	881	„ 1
219	834	„ 16	269	882	July 21
220	835	„ 5	270	883	„ 11
221	835	Dec. 26	271	884	June 29
222	836	„ 14	272	885	„ 18
223	837	„ 3	273	886	„ 8
224	838	Nov. 23	274	887	May 28
225	839	„ 12	275	888	„ 16
226	840	Oct. 31	276	889	„ 6
227	841	„ 21	277	890	April 25
228	842	„ 10	278	891	„ 15
229	843	Sept. 30	279	892	„ 3
230	844	„ 18	280	893	Mar. 23
231	845	„ 7	281	894	„ 13
232	846	Aug. 28	282	895	„ 2
233	847	„ 17	283	896	Feb. 19
234	848	„ 5	284	897	„ 8
235	849	July 26	285	898	Jan. 28
236	850	„ 15	286	899	„ 17
237	851	„ 5	287	900	„ 7
238	852	June 23	288	900	Dec. 26
239	853	„ 12	289	901	„ 16
240	854	„ 2	290	902	„ 5
241	855	May 22	291	903	Nov. 24
242	856	„ 10	292	904	„ 13
243	857	April 30	293	905	„ 2
244	858	„ 19	294	906	Oct. 22
245	859	„ 8	295	907	„ 12
246	860	Mar. 28	296	908	Sept. 30
247	861	„ 17	297	909	„ 20
248	862	„ 7	298	910	„ 9
249	863	Feb. 24	299	911	Aug. 29
250	864	„ 13	300	912	„ 18

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
301	913	Aug. 7	351	962	Feb. 9
302	914	July 27	352	963	Jan. 30
303	915	„ 17	353	964	„ 19
304	916	„ 5	354	965	„ 7
305	917	June 24	355	965	Dec. 28
306	918	„ 14	356	966	„ 17
307	919	„ 3	357	967	„ 7
308	920	May 23	358	968	Nov. 25
309	921	„ 12	359	969	„ 14
310	922	„ 1	360	970	„ 4
311	923	April 21	361	971	Oct. 24
312	924	„ 9	362	972	„ 12
313	925	Mar. 29	363	973	„ 2
314	926	„ 19	364	974	Sept. 21
315	927	„ 8	365	975	„ 10
316	928	Feb. 25	366	976	Aug. 30
317	929	„ 14	367	977	„ 19
318	930	„ 3	368	978	„ 9
319	931	Jan. 24	369	979	July 29
320	932	„ 13	370	980	„ 17
321	933	„ 1	371	981	„ 7
322	933	Dec. 22	372	982	June 26
323	934	„ 11	373	983	„ 15
324	935	Nov. 30	374	984	„ 4
325	936	„ 19	375	985	May 24
326	937	„ 8	376	986	„ 13
327	938	Oct. 29	377	987	„ 3
328	939	„ 18	378	988	Apr. 21
329	940	„ 6	379	989	„ 11
330	941	Sept. 26	380	990	Mar. 31
331	942	„ 15	381	991	„ 20
332	943	„ 4	382	992	„ 9
333	944	Aug. 24	383	993	Feb. 26
334	945	„ 13	384	994	„ 15
335	946	„ 2	385	995	„ 5
336	947	July 23	386	996	Jan. 25
337	948	„ 11	387	997	„ 14
338	949	„ 1	388	998	„ 3
339	950	June 20	389	998	Dec. 23
340	951	„ 9	390	999	„ 13
341	952	May 29	391	1000	„ 1
342	953	„ 18	392	1001	Nov. 20
343	954	„ 7	393	1002	„ 10
344	955	April 27	394	1003	Oct. 30
345	956	„ 15	395	1004	„ 18
346	957	„ 4	396	1005	„ 8
347	958	Mar. 25	397	1006	Sept. 27
348	959	„ 14	398	1007	„ 17
349	960	„ 3	399	1008	„ 5
350	961	Feb. 20	400	1009	Aug. 25

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
401	1010 . . Aug. 15	451	1059 . . Feb. 17
402	1011 . . „ 4	452	1060 . . „ 6
403	1012 . . July 23	453	1061 . . Jan. 26
404	1013 . . „ 13	454	1062 . . „ 15
405	1014 . . „ 2	455	1063 . . „ 4
406	1015 . . June 21	456	1063 . . Dec. 25
407	1016 . . „ 10	457	1064 . . „ 13
408	1017 . . May 30	458	1065 . . „ 3
409	1018 . . „ 20	459	1066 . . Nov. 22
410	1019 . . „ 9	460	1067 . . „ 11
411	1020 . . April 27	461	1068 . . Oct. 31
412	1021 . . „ 17	462	1069 . . „ 20
413	1022 . . „ 6	463	1070 . . „ 9
414	1023 . . Mar. 26	464	1071 . . Sept. 29
415	1024 . . „ 15	465	1072 . . „ 17
416	1025 . . „ 4	466	1073 . . „ 6
417	1026 . . Feb. 22	467	1074 . . Aug. 27
418	1027 . . „ 11	468	1075 . . „ 16
419	1028 . . Jan. 31	469	1076 . . „ 5
420	1029 . . „ 20	470	1077 . . July 25
421	1030 . . „ 9	471	1078 . . „ 14
422	1030 . . Dec. 29	472	1079 . . „ 4
423	1031 . . „ 19	473	1080 . . June 22
424	1032 . . „ 7	474	1081 . . „ 11
425	1033 . . Nov. 26	475	1082 . . „ 1
426	1034 . . „ 16	476	1083 . . May 21
427	1035 . . „ 5	477	1084 . . „ 10
428	1036 . . Oct. 25	478	1085 . . April 29
429	1037 . . „ 14	479	1086 . . „ 18
430	1038 . . „ 3	480	1087 . . „ 8
431	1039 . . Sept. 23	481	1088 . . Mar. 27
432	1040 . . „ 11	482	1089 . . „ 16
433	1041 . . Aug. 31	483	1090 . . „ 6
434	1042 . . „ 21	484	1091 . . Feb. 23
435	1043 . . „ 10	485	1092 . . „ 12
436	1044 . . July 29	486	1093 . . „ 1
437	1045 . . „ 19	487	1094 . . Jan. 21
438	1046 . . „ 8	488	1095 . . „ 11
439	1047 . . June 28	489	1095 . . Dec. 31
440	1048 . . „ 16	490	1096 . . „ 19
441	1049 . . „ 5	491	1097 . . „ 9
442	1050 . . May 26	492	1098 . . Nov. 28
443	1051 . . „ 15	493	1099 . . „ 17
444	1052 . . „ 3	494	1100 . . „ 6
445	1053 . . April 23	495	1101 . . Oct. 26
446	1054 . . „ 12	496	1102 . . „ 15
447	1055 . . „ 2	497	1103 . . „ 5
448	1056 . . Mar. 21	498	1104 . . Sept. 23
449	1057 . . „ 10	499	1105 . . „ 13
450	1058 . . Feb. 28	500	1106 . . „ 2

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
501	1107	Aug. 22	551	1156	Feb. 25
502	1108	„ 11	552	1157	„ 13
503	1109	July 31	553	1158	„ 2
504	1110	„ 20	554	1159	Jan. 23
505	1111	„ 10	555	1160	„ 12
506	1112	June 28	556	1160	Dec. 31
507	1113	„ 18	557	1161	„ 21
508	1114	„ 7	558	1162	„ 10
509	1115	May 27	559	1163	Nov. 30
510	1116	„ 16	560	1164	„ 18
511	1117	„ 5	561	1165	„ 7
512	1118	April 24	562	1166	Oct. 28
513	1119	„ 14	563	1167	„ 17
514	1120	„ 2	564	1168	„ 5
515	1121	Mar. 22	565	1169	Sept. 25
516	1122	„ 12	566	1170	„ 14
517	1123	„ 1	567	1171	„ 4
518	1124	Feb. 19	568	1172	Aug. 23
519	1125	„ 7	569	1173	„ 12
520	1126	Jan. 27	570	1174	„ 2
521	1127	„ 17	571	1175	July 22
522	1128	„ 6	572	1176	„ 10
523	1128	Dec. 25	573	1177	June 30
524	1129	„ 15	574	1178	„ 19
525	1130	„ 4	575	1179	„ 8
526	1131	Nov. 23	576	1180	May 28
527	1132	„ 12	577	1181	„ 17
528	1133	„ 1	578	1182	„ 7
529	1134	Oct. 22	579	1183	April 26
530	1135	„ 11	580	1184	„ 14
531	1136	Sept. 29	581	1185	„ 4
532	1137	„ 19	582	1186	Mar. 24
533	1138	„ 8	583	1187	„ 13
534	1139	Aug. 28	584	1188	„ 2
535	1140	„ 17	585	1189	Feb. 19
536	1141	„ 6	586	1190	„ 8
537	1142	July 27	587	1191	Jan. 29
538	1143	„ 16	588	1192	„ 18
539	1144	„ 4	589	1193	„ 7
540	1145	June 24	590	1193	Dec. 27
541	1146	„ 13	591	1194	„ 16
542	1147	„ 2	592	1195	„ 6
543	1148	May 22	593	1196	Nov. 24
544	1149	„ 11	594	1197	„ 13
545	1150	April 30	595	1198	„ 3
546	1151	„ 20	596	1199	Oct. 23
547	1152	„ 8	597	1200	„ 12
548	1153	Mar. 29	598	1201	„ 1
549	1154	„ 18	599	1202	Sept. 20
550	1155	„ 7	600	1203	„ 10

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
601	1204 . . Aug. 29	651	1253 . . Mar. 3
602	1205 . . „ 18	652	1254 . . Feb. 21
603	1206 . . „ 8	653	1255 . . „ 10
604	1207 . . July 28	654	1256 . . Jan. 30
605	1208 . . „ 16	655	1257 . . „ 19
606	1209 . . „ 6	656	1258 . . „ 8
607	1210 . . June 25	657	1258 . . Dec. 29
608	1211 . . „ 15	658	1259 . . „ 18
609	1212 . . „ 3	659	1260 . . „ 6
610	1213 . . May 23	660	1261 . . Nov. 26
611	1214 . . „ 13	661	1262 . . „ 15
612	1215 . . „ 2	662	1263 . . „ 4
613	1216 . . April 20	663	1264 . . Oct. 24
614	1217 . . „ 10	664	1265 . . „ 13
615	1218 . . Mar. 30	665	1266 . . „ 2
616	1219 . . „ 19	666	1267 . . Sept. 22
617	1220 . . „ 8	667	1268 . . „ 10
618	1221 . . Feb. 25	668	1269 . . Aug. 31
619	1222 . . „ 15	669	1270 . . „ 20
620	1223 . . „ 4	670	1271 . . „ 9
621	1224 . . Jan. 24	671	1272 . . July 29
622	1225 . . „ 13	672	1273 . . „ 18
623	1226 . . „ 2	673	1274 . . „ 7
624	1226 . . Dec. 22	674	1275 . . June 27
625	1227 . . „ 12	675	1276 . . „ 15
626	1228 . . Nov. 30	676	1277 . . „ 4
627	1229 . . „ 20	677	1278 . . May 25
628	1230 . . „ 9	678	1279 . . „ 14
629	1231 . . Oct. 29	679	1280 . . „ 3
630	1232 . . „ 18	680	1281 . . April 22
631	1233 . . „ 7	681	1282 . . „ 11
632	1234 . . Sept. 26	682	1283 . . „ 1
633	1235 . . „ 16	683	1284 . . Mar. 20
634	1236 . . „ 4	684	1285 . . „ 9
635	1237 . . Aug. 24	685	1286 . . Feb. 27
636	1238 . . „ 14	686	1287 . . „ 16
637	1239 . . „ 3	687	1288 . . „ 6
638	1240 . . July 23	688	1289 . . Jan. 25
639	1241 . . „ 12	689	1290 . . „ 14
640	1242 . . „ 1	690	1291 . . „ 4
641	1243 . . June 21	691	1291 . . Dec. 24
642	1244 . . „ 9	692	1292 . . „ 12
643	1245 . . May 29	693	1293 . . „ 2
644	1246 . . „ 19	694	1294 . . Nov. 21
645	1247 . . „ 8	695	1295 . . „ 10
646	1248 . . April 26	696	1296 . . Oct. 30
647	1249 . . „ 16	697	1297 . . „ 19
648	1250 . . „ 5	698	1298 . . „ 9
649	1251 . . Mar. 26	699	1299 . . Sept. 28
650	1252 . . „ 14	700	1300 . . „ 16

A.H.	A.D.			A.H.	A.D.		
701	1301	. .	Sept. 6	751	1350	. .	Mar. 11
702	1302	. .	Aug. 26	752	1351	. .	Feb. 28
703	1303	. .	„ 15	753	1352	. .	„ 18
704	1304	. .	„ 4	754	1353	. .	„ 6
705	1305	. .	July 24	755	1354	. .	Jan. 26
706	1306	. .	„ 13	756	1355	. .	„ 16
707	1307	. .	„ 3	757	1356	. .	„ 5
708	1308	. .	June 21	758	1356	. .	Dec. 25
709	1309	. .	„ 11	759	1357	. .	„ 14
710	1310	. .	May 31	760	1358	. .	„ 3
711	1311	. .	„ 20	761	1359	. .	Nov. 23
712	1312	. .	„ 9	762	1360	. .	„ 11
713	1313	. .	April 28	763	1361	. .	Oct. 31
714	1314	. .	„ 17	764	1362	. .	„ 21
715	1315	. .	„ 7	765	1363	. .	„ 10
716	1316	. .	Mar. 26	766	1364	. .	Sept. 28
717	1317	. .	„ 16	767	1365	. .	„ 18
718	1318	. .	„ 5	768	1366	. .	„ 7
719	1319	. .	Feb. 22	769	1367	. .	Aug. 28
720	1320	. .	„ 12	770	1368	. .	„ 16
721	1321	. .	Jan. 31	771	1369	. .	„ 5
722	1322	. .	„ 20	772	1370	. .	July 26
723	1323	. .	„ 10	773	1371	. .	„ 15
724	1323	. .	Dec. 30	774	1372	. .	„ 3
725	1324	. .	„ 18	775	1373	. .	June 23
726	1325	. .	„ 8	776	1374	. .	„ 12
727	1326	. .	Nov. 27	777	1375	. .	„ 2
728	1327	. .	„ 17	778	1376	. .	May 21
729	1328	. .	„ 5	779	1377	. .	„ 10
730	1329	. .	Oct. 25	780	1378	. .	April 30
731	1330	. .	„ 15	781	1379	. .	„ 19
732	1331	. .	„ 4	782	1380	. .	„ 7
733	1332	. .	Sept. 22	783	1381	. .	Mar. 28
734	1333	. .	„ 12	784	1382	. .	„ 17
735	1334	. .	„ 1	785	1383	. .	„ 6
736	1335	. .	Aug. 21	786	1384	. .	Feb. 24
737	1336	. .	„ 10	787	1385	. .	„ 12
738	1337	. .	July 30	788	1386	. .	„ 2
739	1338	. .	„ 20	789	1387	. .	Jan. 22
740	1339	. .	„ 9	790	1388	. .	„ 11
741	1340	. .	June 27	791	1388	. .	Dec. 31
742	1341	. .	„ 17	792	1389	. .	„ 20
743	1342	. .	„ 6	793	1390	. .	„ 9
744	1343	. .	May 26	794	1391	. .	Nov. 29
745	1344	. .	„ 15	795	1392	. .	„ 17
746	1345	. .	„ 4	796	1393	. .	„ 6
747	1346	. .	April 24	797	1394	. .	Oct. 27
748	1347	. .	„ 13	798	1395	. .	„ 16
749	1348	. .	„ 1	799	1396	. .	„ 5
750	1349	. .	Mar. 22	800	1397	. .	Sept. 24

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
801	1398	Sept. 13	851	1447	Mar. 19
802	1399	„ 3	852	1448	„ 7
803	1400	Aug. 22	853	1449	Feb. 24
804	1401	„ 11	854	1450	„ 14
805	1402	„ 1	855	1451	„ 3
806	1403	July 21	856	1452	Jan. 23
807	1404	„ 10	857	1453	„ 12
808	1405	June 29	858	1454	„ 1
809	1406	„ 18	859	1454	Dec. 22
810	1407	„ 8	860	1455	„ 11
811	1408	May 27	861	1456	Nov. 29
812	1409	„ 16	862	1457	„ 19
813	1410	„ 6	863	1458	„ 8
814	1411	April 25	864	1459	Oct. 28
815	1412	„ 13	865	1460	„ 17
816	1413	„ 3	866	1461	„ 6
817	1414	Mar. 23	867	1462	Sept. 26
818	1415	„ 13	868	1463	„ 15
819	1416	„ 1	869	1464	„ 3
820	1417	Feb. 18	870	1465	Aug. 24
821	1418	„ 8	871	1466	„ 13
822	1419	Jan. 28	872	1467	„ 2
823	1420	„ 17	873	1468	July 22
824	1421	„ 6	874	1469	„ 11
825	1421	Dec. 26	875	1470	June 30
826	1422	„ 15	876	1471	„ 20
827	1423	„ 5	877	1472	„ 8
828	1424	Nov. 23	878	1473	May 29
829	1425	„ 13	879	1474	„ 18
830	1426	„ 2	880	1475	„ 7
831	1427	Oct. 22	881	1476	April 26
832	1428	„ 11	882	1477	„ 15
833	1429	Sept. 30	883	1478	„ 4
834	1430	„ 19	884	1479	Mar. 25
835	1431	„ 9	885	1480	„ 13
836	1432	Aug. 28	886	1481	„ 2
837	1433	„ 18	887	1482	Feb. 20
838	1434	„ 7	888	1483	„ 9
839	1435	July 27	889	1484	Jan. 30
840	1436	„ 16	890	1485	„ 18
841	1437	„ 5	891	1486	„ 7
842	1438	June 24	892	1486	Dec. 28
843	1439	„ 14	893	1487	„ 17
844	1440	„ 2	894	1488	„ 5
845	1441	May 22	895	1489	Nov. 25
846	1442	„ 12	896	1490	„ 14
847	1443	„ 1	897	1491	„ 4
848	1444	April 20	898	1492	Oct. 23
849	1445	„ 9	899	1493	„ 12
850	1446	Mar. 29	900	1494	„ 2

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
901	1495	Sept. 21	951	1544	Mar. 25
902	1496	„ 9	952	1545	„ 15
903	1497	Aug. 30	953	1546	„ 4
904	1498	„ 19	954	1547	Feb. 21
905	1499	„ 8	955	1548	„ 11
906	1500	July 28	956	1549	Jan. 30
907	1501	„ 17	957	1550	„ 20
908	1502	„ 7	958	1551	„ 9
909	1503	June 26	959	1551	Dec. 29
910	1504	„ 14	960	1552	„ 18
911	1505	„ 4	961	1553	„ 7
912	1506	May 24	962	1554	Nov. 26
913	1507	„ 13	963	1555	„ 16
914	1508	„ 2	964	1556	„ 4
915	1509	April 21	965	1557	Oct. 24
916	1510	„ 10	966	1558	„ 14
917	1511	Mar. 31	967	1559	„ 3
918	1512	„ 19	968	1560	Sept. 22
919	1513	„ 9	969	1561	„ 11
920	1514	Feb. 26	970	1562	Aug. 31
921	1515	„ 15	971	1563	„ 21
922	1516	„ 5	972	1564	„ 9
923	1517	Jan. 24	973	1565	July 29
924	1518	„ 13	974	1566	„ 19
925	1519	„ 3	975	1567	„ 8
926	1519	Dec. 23	976	1568	June 26
927	1520	„ 12	977	1569	„ 16
928	1521	„ 1	978	1570	„ 5
929	1522	Nov. 20	979	1571	May 26
930	1523	„ 10	980	1572	„ 14
931	1524	Oct. 29	981	1573	„ 3
932	1525	„ 18	982	1574	April 23
933	1526	„ 8	983	1575	„ 12
934	1527	Sept. 27	984	1576	Mar. 31
935	1528	„ 15	985	1577	„ 21
936	1529	„ 5	986	1578	„ 10
937	1530	Aug. 25	987	1579	Feb. 28
938	1531	„ 15	988	1580	„ 17
939	1532	„ 3	989	1581	„ 5
940	1533	July 23	990	1582	Jan. 26
941	1534	„ 13	991	1583	„ 25*
942	1535	„ 2	992	1584	„ 14
943	1536	June 20	993	1585	„ 3
944	1537	„ 10	994	1585	Dec. 23
945	1538	May 30	995	1586	„ 12
946	1539	„ 19	990	1587	„ 2
947	1540	„ 8	997	1588	Nov. 20
948	1541	April 27	998	1589	„ 10
949	1542	„ 17	999	1590	Oct. 30
950	1543	„ 6	1000	1591	„ 19

* Here the change to the Gregorian New Style occurs.

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1001	1592	Oct. 8	1051	1641	April 12
1002	1593	Sept. 27	1052	1642	„ 1
1003	1594	„ 16	1053	1643	Mar. 22
1004	1595	„ 6	1054	1644	„ 10
1005	1596	Aug. 25	1055	1645	Feb. 27
1006	1597	„ 14	1056	1646	„ 17
1007	1598	„ 4	1057	1647	„ 6
1008	1599	July 24	1058	1648	Jan. 27
1009	1600	„ 13	1059	1649	„ 15
1010	1601	„ 2	1060	1650	„ 4
1011	1602	June 21	1061	1650	Dec. 25
1012	1603	„ 11	1062	1651	„ 14
1013	1604	May 30	1063	1652	„ 2
1014	1605	„ 19	1064	1653	Nov. 22
1015	1606	„ 9	1065	1654	„ 11
1016	1607	April 28	1066	1655	Oct. 31
1017	1608	„ 17	1067	1656	„ 20
1018	1609	„ 6	1068	1657	„ 9
1019	1610	Mar. 26	1069	1658	Sept. 29
1020	1611	„ 16	1070	1659	„ 18
1021	1612	„ 4	1071	1660	„ 6
1022	1613	Feb. 21	1072	1661	Aug. 27
1023	1614	„ 11	1073	1662	„ 16
1024	1615	Jan. 31	1074	1663	„ 5
1025	1616	„ 20	1075	1664	July 25
1026	1617	„ 9	1076	1665	„ 14
1027	1617	Dec. 29	1077	1666	„ 4
1028	1618	„ 19	1078	1667	June 23
1029	1619	„ 8	1079	1668	„ 11
1030	1620	Nov. 26	1080	1669	„ 1
1031	1621	„ 16	1081	1670	May 21
1032	1622	„ 5	1082	1671	„ 10
1033	1623	Oct. 25	1083	1672	April 29
1034	1624	„ 14	1084	1673	„ 18
1035	1625	„ 3	1085	1674	„ 7
1036	1626	Sept. 22	1086	1675	Mar. 28
1037	1627	„ 12	1087	1676	„ 16
1038	1628	Aug. 31	1088	1677	„ 6
1039	1629	„ 21	1089	1678	Feb. 23
1040	1630	„ 10	1090	1679	„ 12
1041	1631	July 30	1091	1680	„ 2
1042	1632	„ 19	1092	1681	Jan. 21
1043	1633	„ 8	1093	1682	„ 10
1044	1634	June 27	1094	1682	Dec. 31
1045	1635	„ 17	1095	1683	„ 20
1046	1636	„ 5	1096	1684	„ 8
1047	1637	May 26	1097	1685	Nov. 28
1048	1638	„ 15	1098	1686	„ 17
1049	1639	„ 4	1099	1687	„ 7
1050	1640	April 23	1100	1688	Oct. 26

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1101	1689 . . Oct. 15	1151	1738 . . April 21
1102	1690 . . „ 5	1152	1739 . . „ 10
1103	1691 . . Sept. 24	1153	1740 . . Mar. 29
1104	1692 . . „ 12	1154	1741 . . „ 19
1105	1693 . . „ 2	1155	1742 . . „ 8
1106	1694 . . Aug. 22	1156	1743 . . Feb. 25
1107	1695 . . „ 12	1157	1744 . . „ 15
1108	1696 . . July 31	1158	1745 . . „ 3
1109	1697 . . „ 20	1159	1746 . . Jan. 24
1110	1698 . . „ 10	1160	1747 . . „ 13
1111	1699 . . June 29	1161	1748 . . „ 2
1112	1700 . . „ 18	1162	1748 . . Dec. 22
1113	1701 . . „ 8	1163	1749 . . „ 11
1114	1702 . . May 28	1164	1750 . . „ 30
1115	1703 . . „ 17	1165	1751 . . Nov. 20
1116	1704 . . „ 6	1166	1752 . . „ 8
1117	1705 . . April 25	1167	1753 . . Oct. 29
1118	1706 . . „ 15	1168	1754 . . „ 18
1119	1707 . . „ 4	1169	1755 . . „ 7
1120	1708 . . Mar. 23	1170	1756 . . Sept. 26
1121	1709 . . „ 13	1171	1757 . . „ 15
1122	1710 . . „ 2	1172	1758 . . „ 4
1123	1711 . . Feb. 19	1173	1759 . . Aug. 25
1124	1712 . . „ 9	1174	1760 . . „ 13
1125	1713 . . Jan. 28	1175	1761 . . „ 2
1126	1714 . . „ 17	1176	1762 . . July 23
1127	1715 . . „ 7	1177	1763 . . „ 12
1128	1715 . . Dec. 27	1178	1764 . . „ 1
1129	1716 . . „ 16	1179	1765 . . June 20
1130	1717 . . „ 5	1180	1766 . . „ 9
1131	1718 . . Nov. 24	1181	1767 . . May 30
1132	1719 . . „ 14	1182	1768 . . „ 18
1133	1720 . . „ 2	1183	1769 . . „ 7
1134	1721 . . Oct. 22	1184	1770 . . April 27
1135	1722 . . „ 12	1185	1771 . . „ 16
1136	1723 . . „ 1	1186	1772 . . „ 4
1137	1724 . . Sept. 20	1187	1773 . . Mar. 25
1138	1725 . . „ 9	1188	1774 . . „ 14
1139	1726 . . Aug. 29	1189	1775 . . „ 4
1140	1727 . . „ 19	1190	1776 . . Feb. 21
1141	1728 . . „ 7	1191	1777 . . „ 9
1142	1729 . . July 27	1192	1778 . . Jan. 30
1143	1730 . . „ 17	1193	1779 . . „ 19
1144	1731 . . „ 6	1194	1780 . . „ 8
1145	1732 . . June 24	1195	1780 . . Dec. 28
1146	1733 . . „ 14	1196	1781 . . „ 17
1147	1734 . . „ 3	1197	1782 . . „ 7
1148	1735 . . May 24	1198	1783 . . Nov. 26
1149	1736 . . „ 12	1199	1784 . . „ 14
1150	1737 . . „ 1	1200	1785 . . „ 4

A.H.	A.D.	A.H.	A.D.
1201	1786 . . Oct. 24	1251	1835 . . April 29
1202	1787 . . „ 13	1252	1836 . . „ 18
1203	1788 . . „ 2	1253	1837 . . „ 7
1204	1789 . . Sept. 21	1254	1838 . . Mar. 27
1205	1790 . . „ 10	1255	1839 . . „ 17
1206	1791 . . Aug. 31	1256	1840 . . „ 5
1207	1792 . . „ 19	1257	1841 . . Feb. 23
1208	1793 . . „ 9	1258	1842 . . „ 12
1209	1794 . . July 29	1259	1843 . . „ 1
1210	1795 . . „ 18	1260	1844 . . Jan. 22
1211	1796 . . „ 7	1261	1845 . . „ 10
1212	1797 . . June 26	1262	1845 . . Dec. 30
1213	1798 . . „ 15	1263	1846 . . „ 20
1214	1799 . . „ 5	1264	1847 . . „ 9
1215	1800 . . May 25	1265	1848 . . Nov. 27
1216	1801 . . „ 14	1266	1849 . . „ 17
1217	1802 . . „ 4	1267	1850 . . „ 6
1218	1803 . . April 23	1268	1851 . . Oct. 27
1219	1804 . . „ 12	1269	1852 . . „ 15
1220	1805 . . „ 1	1270	1853 . . „ 4
1221	1806 . . Mar. 21	1271	1854 . . Sept. 24
1222	1807 . . „ 11	1272	1855 . . „ 13
1223	1808 . . Feb. 28	1273	1856 . . „ 1
1224	1809 . . „ 16	1274	1857 . . Aug. 22
1225	1810 . . „ 6	1275	1858 . . „ 11
1226	1811 . . Jan. 26	1276	1859 . . July 31
1227	1812 . . „ 16	1277	1860 . . „ 20
1228	1813 . . „ 4	1278	1861 . . „ 9
1229	1813 . . Dec. 24	1279	1862 . . June 29
1230	1814 . . „ 14	1280	1863 . . „ 18
1231	1815 . . „ 3	1281	1864 . . „ 6
1232	1816 . . Nov. 21	1282	1865 . . May 27
1233	1817 . . „ 11	1283	1866 . . „ 16
1234	1818 . . Oct. 31	1284	1867 . . „ 5
1235	1819 . . „ 20	1285	1868 . . April 24
1236.	1820 . . „ 9	1286	1869 . . „ 13
1237	1821 . . Sept. 28	1287	1870 . . „ 3
1238	1822 . . „ 18	1288	1871 . . Mar. 23
1239	1823 . . „ 7	1289	1872 . . „ 11
1240	1824 . . Aug. 26	1290	1873 . . „ 1
1241	1825 . . „ 16	1291	1874 . . Feb. 18
1242	1826 . . „ 5	1292	1875 . . „ 7
1243	1827 . . July 25	1293	1876 . . Jan. 28
1244	1828 . . „ 14	1294	1877 . . „ 16
1245	1829 . . „ 3	1295	1878 . . „ 5
1246	1830 . . June 22	1296	1878 . . Dec. 26
1247	1831 . . „ 12	1297	1879 . . „ 15
1248	1832 . . May 31	1298	1880 . . „ 4
1249	1833 . . „ 21	1299	1881 . . Nov. 23
1250	1834 . . „ 10	1300	1882 . . „ 12

A.H.	A.D.		A.H.	A.D.	
1301	1883	Nov. 2	1310	1892	July 26
1302	1884	Oct. 21	1311	1893	„ 15
1303	1885	„ 10	1312	1894	„ 5
1304	1886	Sept. 30	1313	1895	June 24
1305	1887	„ 19	1314	1896	„ 12
1306	1888	„ 7	1315	1897	„ 2
1307	1889	Aug. 28	1316	1898	May 22
1308	1890	„ 17	1317	1899	„ 12
1309	1891	„ 7	1318	1900	„ 1

NOTE.

THE preceding table has been compiled from Professor F. Wüstenfeld's *Vergleichungs-Tabellen der Muhammedanischen und Christlichen Zeitrechnung*, Leipzig, 1854, which are identical with those given in Prinsep's *Useful Tables*, except that Prinsep adopts the English date of changing from the Old (Julian) to the New (Gregorian) style, and consequently omits 11 days on September $\frac{3}{14}$, 1752; while Dr. Wüstenfeld makes the alteration of 9 days on the day when all Catholic Europe adopted the decision of the Bull of Pope Gregory XIII., viz. $\frac{5}{14}$ October, 1582. As this is obviously the most general and proper date for the change of style, I have adopted Dr. Wüstenfeld's principle, and have not deferred a chronological change, which was adopted in 1582 by the chief nations of Europe of the time, until the necessity of the reform had at last been understood in England.

The second column gives the Christian day and month in which the Hijrah year begins.

The Muhammadan year consists of 354 days, with an intercalary day added to the last month eleven times in thirty years (on the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 28th, and 29th years of every thirty years). To find whether the intercalary day is to be added to any given year, divide the year by 30, and if any of the above numbers—2, 5, 7, 10, &c. —remain over, the year is one of 355 days. E.g. 30 divides 1303 forty-three times, with 13 over; therefore the Muhammadan year 1303, corresponding to our 1885-6, will contain 355 days.

To find the exact Christian day corresponding to any given Muhammadan day is a simple matter of calculation. After due regard to the year being Leap-year or not, the Muhammadan equivalent is obtained by reckoning up the days of the month, allowing 30 for Muharram the first month, 29 for Safar the second, and so alternately 30 and 29 to the end, when the intercalary day must be remembered. E.g. 21 November, 1884, is 31 days over the beginning of the Muhammadan year 1302, and would therefore be the 1st of Safar, 1302.

GILBERT AND RIVINGTON, LIMITED, 52, ST. JOHN'S SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

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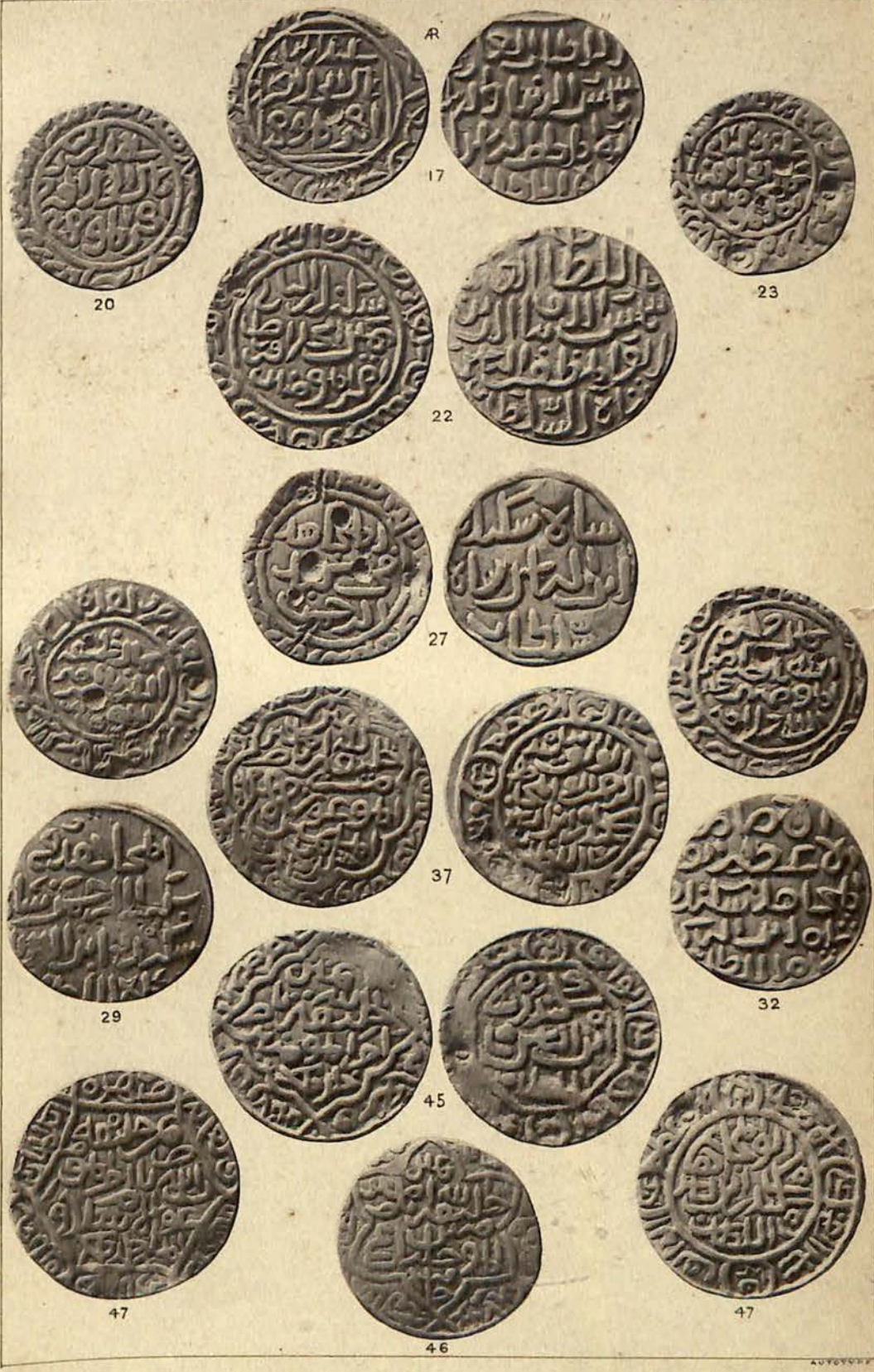

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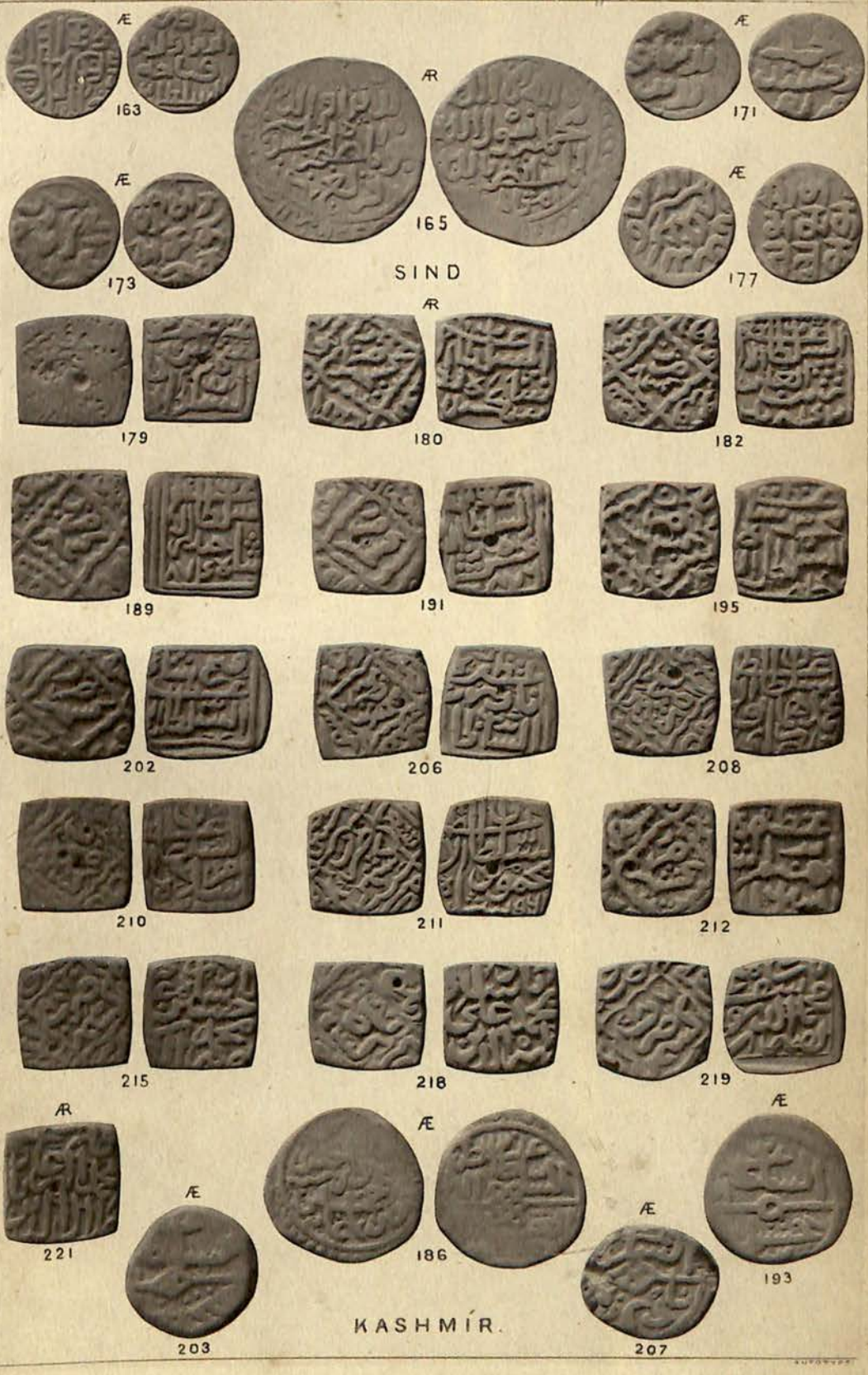

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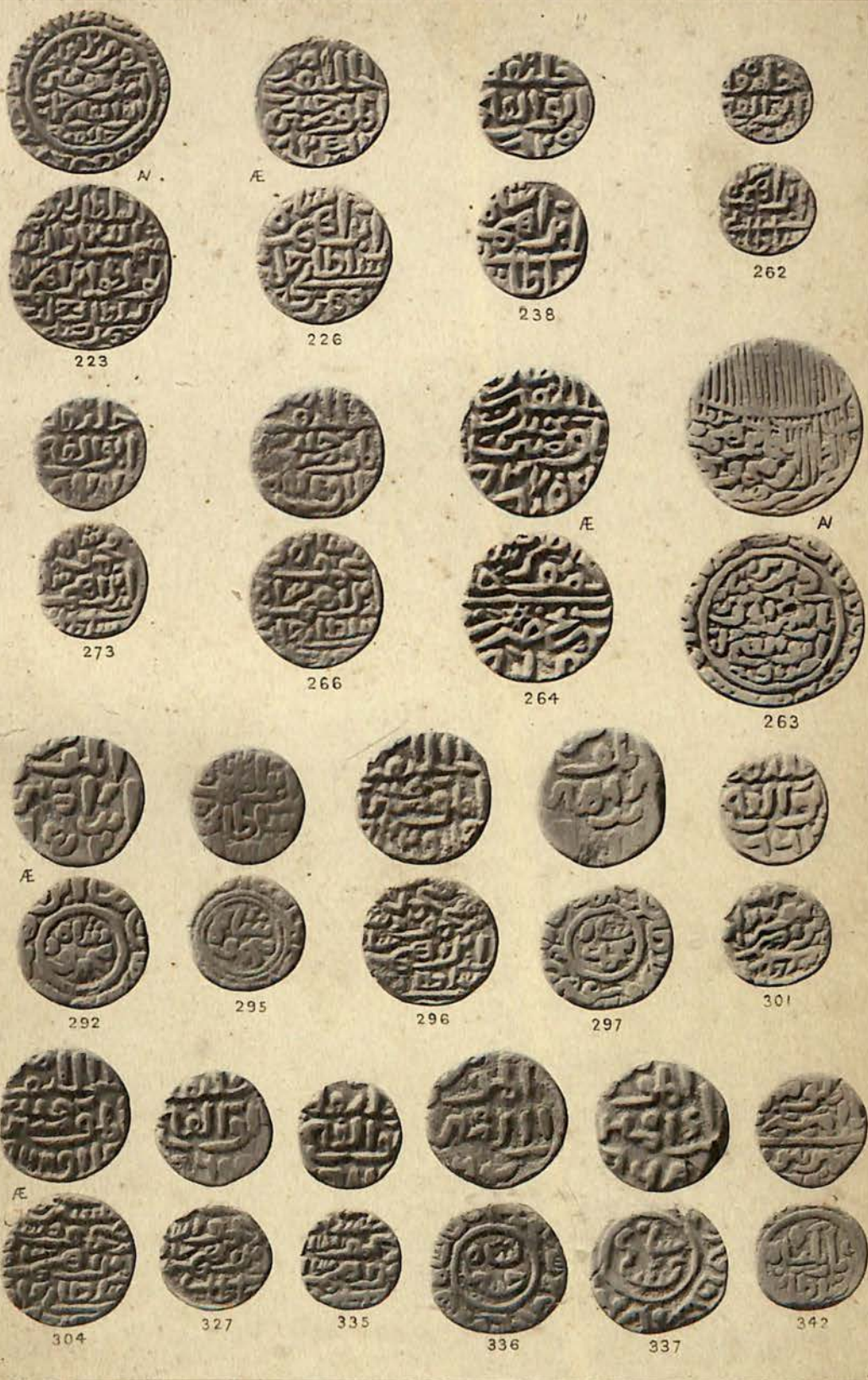
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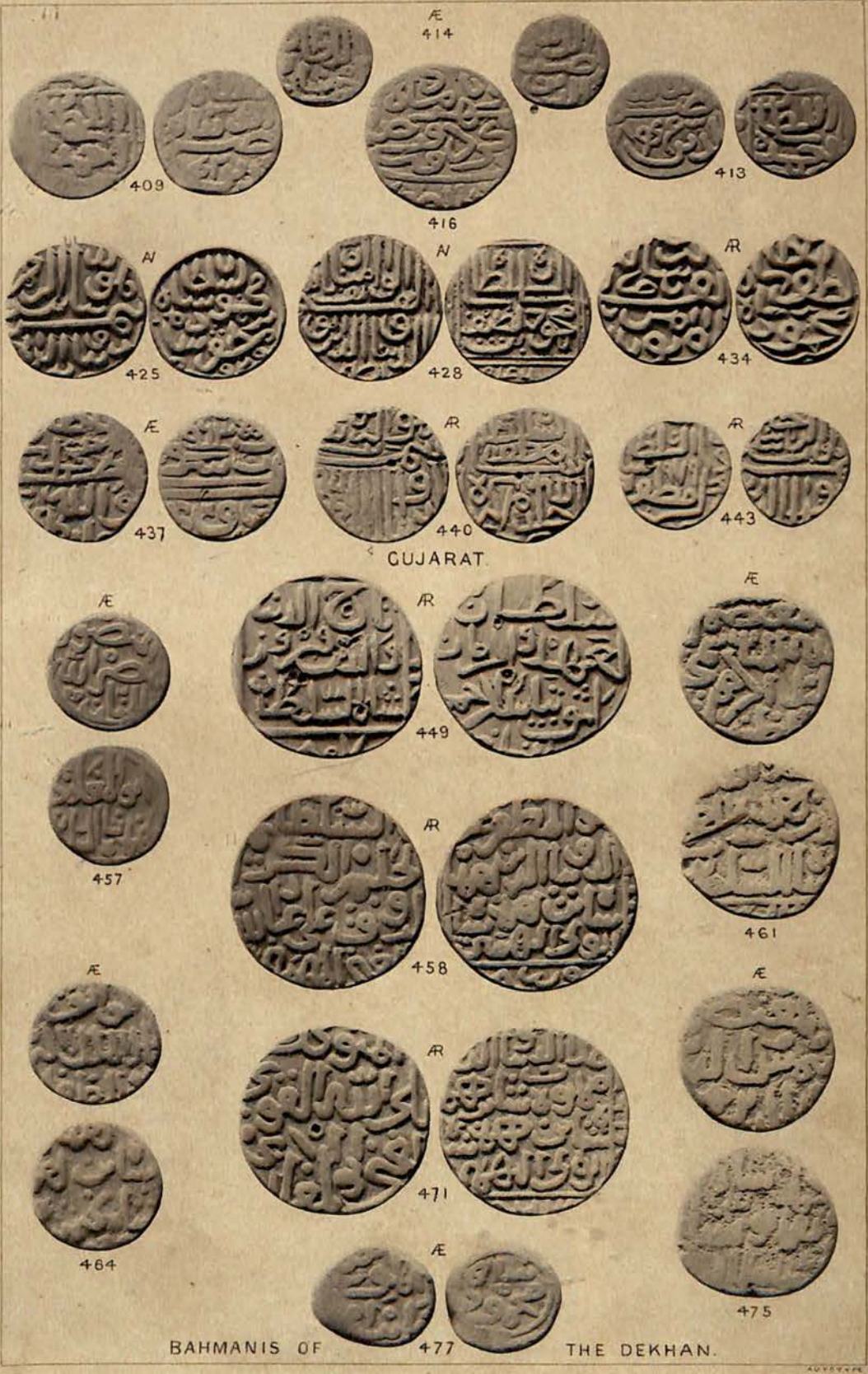
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